

City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

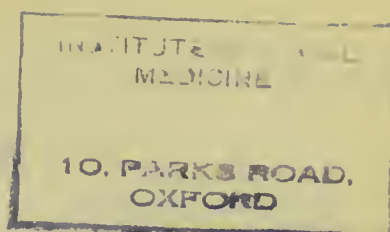
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1947



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1947

BY

C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Index.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

	Page.		Page.
Ambulance Facilities	59	Infectious Diseases (continued)—	
Antenatal and Postnatal Clinics,	11	Puerperal Pyrexia	32
Appendices I.-V.—		Rubella	32
I. List of Midwives	60	Scabies	28
II. Infectious Diseases Return,	61	Scarlet Fever	28
III. Return of Tuberculosis		Whooping Cough	30
Cases notified during 1947,	62	Introductory Letter	4
IV. Mortality Return	63-65	Maternal Mortality	8
V. Infectious Diseases—		Maternity and Child Welfare	
Notification from		Services	6
different Wards	66	Maternity Services (Scotland) Act,	
Births	6	1937	10
Blind Persons Act	43	Mental Health Service	42
Cancer	42	Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915,	
Child Welfare Clinics	11	Report	9
Children Act	15	Ophthalmic Clinic	23
Day Nurseries	16	Orthopaedic Treatment	15
Diabetes	41	Orthoptic Clinic	23
Donations	13	Port Health Administration	59
Food Supplies	14	Registration of Nurses' Homes	58
Health Education	59	School Health	17
Home and Domestic Helps	17	Sick Poor	42
Home Visitation	6	Nursing of	43
Hospitals	44	Special Treatment Centres	15
Bandrum	58	Staff	3
Maternity Hospital	44	Tuberculosis	34
Infantile Mortality	7	Disinfection	38
Infectious Diseases	25	Dispensary	38
Housing Conditions	40	Domiciliary Treatment	39
Notifications	26	Domiciliary Visitation	37
Anterior Poliomyelitis	32	Examination of Sputum	38
Cerebro-spinal Fever	32	Lupus	40
Chickenpox	32	Maintenance Allowances	40
Diphtheria	29	Mortality	40
Erysipelas	31	Non-Pulmonary	36
Gastro-enteritis	33	Prevention and Treatment of	37
Glandular Fever	34	Pulmonary	34
Infective Hepatitis	34	Sanatorium Treatment	38-39
Measles	28	Vaccination Return	14
Mumps	34	Venereal Diseases Centre	41
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	Vital Statistics	5
Pneumonia—		Voluntary Workers	13
Acute Primary	30		
Broncho	31		

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

	Page.		Page.
Atmospheric Pollution	84	Places of Public Entertainment..	99
Bakchouses	82	Piggeries	95
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892,	99	Public Baths	85
Burial Grounds	82	Public Conveniences	77
Cleansing Costs	74	Public Health (Condensed Milk)	
Drainage	71	Reg., 1931	91
Factories	81	Public Health (Preservatives in	
Food and Drugs (Adul.) Act, 1928,	96	Food), Reg., 1925-27	95
Houses:—		Rats and Mice Destruction Act..	83
Closed	92	Refuse:—	
Dirty and Verminous	85	Disposal	72
Let in Lodgings	82	Removal	72
Lodging-Houses	82	Rivers Pollution	78
Housing:—		Salvage	75
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act,		County	76
1892	87	Military	77
Erection	88	Sanitary Conveniences	77
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930..	87	Scavenging	71
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935..	88	Schools	80
Inspection of Districts	86	Sewage Purification and Disposal,	71
Overcrowding	90	Shops Acts	99
Infectious Diseases	100	Slaughterhouse	95
Inspection of Food Premises	96	Staff	100
Introductory Letter	68	Statistics	69
Labelling of Food	96	Street Cleansing	73
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926..	96	Tabular Statement	100
Milk Supply:—		Tents, Vans, and Sheds	84
Dairies	92	Unsound Food	91
Milk and Dairies (Scotland)		Water Closets, Lack of Cleanliness,	78
Order, 1934	93	Wash-Houses	78
Milk (Spec. Desig.) Orders		Water Supply:—	
(Scotland), 1936-44	93	Analyst	70
Nuisances	83	Outside	78
Offensive Trades	80	Quality and Sufficiency	69

Health Department.

STAFF.

- C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital; Administrative Medical Officer, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.
- ROBERT M. WINK, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Resident Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.
- GUY H. SCOULAR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.
- VICTOR D. RANDALL MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.
- THOMAS A. GILLIE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., Obstetrician, Maternity Services.
- THOMAS A. HOPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., Resident Assistant Obstetrician, Maternity Hospital.
- GEORGE BEVERIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., Part-time Medical Officer, Bandrum Children's Home.

CONSULTING STAFF.

- C. R. DUNCAN LEEDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.O.M.S., Consultant Oculist.

MATRONS.

- Miss A. I. EMSLIE, West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.
- Miss A. T. NICOLL, Maternity Hospital.
- Miss M. MACPHERSON, Bandrum Children's Home.
- Mrs J. THOMSON, Broomhead Nursery.
- Mrs J. WALKER-JACK, Rosyth Nursery.

Health Visitors.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Miss L. NISBET. | Miss M. C. HOOD. |
| Miss A. M. SOUTAR. | Miss H. ROBERTSON. |
| Miss C. JOHNSTON. | Miss M. MACLEOD. |
| Miss I. BINNIE. | Miss F. DEACON. |
| Miss M. D. DUNN. | Miss E. SMITH. |

Clerical Staff.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Miss J. G. ERSKINE, Chief Clerk. | Miss S. EADIE. |
| Miss C. BARDNER. | Miss M. RUTHERFORD. |
| Miss J. SPENCE. | Miss I. MOODY. |
- Miss C. CARSTAIRS.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL TREATMENT SERVICE.

Staff.

- BELINDA ELIZABETH NESBITT, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.E., Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon—Consultant.
- ROBERT I. STIRLING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., Orthopaedic Surgeon—Consultant.
- MADLINE G. LESLIE, L.D.S., R.C.S. Ed., Dentist.
- AGNES B. WHITE, C.S.P., Physiotherapist.
- Miss NORAH WOOD, Defective Speech Clinic.

Nurses.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Miss A. E. BENNET. | Miss E. B. STENHOUSE. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|

Secretary—Miss M. C. McLAREN.

*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the
City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, and to
the Department of Health for Scotland.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions contained in D.H.S. Circular, No. 10/1948, I have the honour to submit a report on the health of Dunfermline during 1947.

The report reveals some noteworthy features, including the highest birth rate since 1921, and a low prevalence of the common infectious diseases, with only two cases of diphtheria. Immunisation against diphtheria is now almost a universal practice amongst the children, as is the attendance of infants at the Child Welfare Clinics, where over ninety per cent. of the children born in Dunfermline attend during the first year of life.

In common with the rest of the country, anterior poliomyelitis made its appearance during the summer months, but in comparison with other centres, we did not suffer unduly.

A disappointing feature, also in common with the rest of the country, is the continued increase in the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified. Fortunately the death rate of this disease is only slightly increased.

The Health Department functioned to its full extent, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to all who so loyally co-operated in the work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Dunfermline, 10th August 1948.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947 :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Population	40,400	40,711	41,000	41,182	42,730	44,904
Number of Deaths (corrected)	479	465	467	447	517	552
Death-rate per 1000 population (corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution)	12.1	11.6	11.6	11.1	12.3	12.5
Deaths of infants under 1 year	51	44	54	29	39	41
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births	66	50	61	36	44	44
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis,	13	16	12	13	15	19
Death-rate per 1000 from pulmonary tuberculosis,	0.32	0.39	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.42
Death-rate per 1000 from all forms of tuberculosis,	0.35	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.42	0.56
Death-rate per 1000 from the principal epidemic diseases	0.20	0.39	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.13
Marriage-rate per 1000 population	10.5	9.3	7.8	9.6	11.0	10.5
Number of live births registered (corrected)... ..	770	875	891	799	885	934
Number of still births registered (corrected)... ..	19	28	23	25	36	22
Live birth-rate per 1000 population	17.7	19.6	19.7	17.8	20.0	20.8
Illegitimate births per 100 births	6.0	5.6	5.2	8.0	6.0	4.6
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still births)	2.5	7.7	3.3	4.8	1.1	5.2

ANNUAL REPORT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births.—The total number of births occurring in the area during the year was 1,516, and the births are classified according to nature of attendance at confinement as follows:—

(I.) Maternity Services Scheme Cases	(a) with doctor	74
	(b) without doctor	79
(II.) Other domiciliary cases... ..	(a) with doctor	145
	(b) with midwife alone (no doctor booked)	25
	(c) conducted by outdoor staff of institution	—
	(d) without doctor or midwife,	1
(III.) Institutional cases (including those in private maternity and nursing homes)		* 1192

* This number includes nine Maternity Services Scheme Cases.

Home Visitation.—

	No Visited for first time.	Total Visits.
Expectant mothers	390	598
Infants	979	14,009
Children (1-5 years)	74	11,806

Number of infants visited during the year was 1,476, and number of children 1-5 years visited was 2,900.

Infants.—The number of first visits made by the Health Visitors was 979, and the number of re-visits 13,030. Of the 918 infants visited at the age of six months, 260 were breast-fed, 647 were artificially fed, and 11 were partially breast-fed.

Of the 979 children visited for the first time during the year, it was found that 53 were born prematurely and 926 at full-time.

Children (1 to 5 years).—The number of first visits made to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years was 74, and the number of re-visits to children of the same age 11,732.

Every effort is made to supervise the pre-school children in their own homes and at the clinics. The Health Visitors, in visiting the homes, give advice regarding the welfare of children who are beyond

the infant stage, but not yet of school age. The medical inspection of entrants to schools at the age of five years reveals that a considerable proportion of them have some minor defect. From this it would appear that pre-school children do not receive adequate medical attention. They come under no organised system of medical inspection, and the Child Welfare Clinics are so overburdened that they are unable to cope with this age-group in large numbers.

The years from one to five are probably the most vital in a child's history. There is rapid growth of body and mind, and defects developing at this period may cause much illness in later life. Adequate care of the toddler is probably one of our most urgent national needs. The establishment of the Day Nurseries has made a small contribution to the solution of this problem by bringing these children readily under a system of organised medical inspection.

It is desirable that routine medical inspection of all children should be carried out at least once a year during pre-school life.

Expectant Mothers.—Three hundred and ninety first visits were paid to expectant mothers during the year, and many of these were referred to their family doctor, or the ante-natal clinic for advice. The number of re-visits was 208.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN VISITED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1947 are shown in the following table :—

Number of rooms		Number of inmates						Total
		2	3	4	5	6	7 and over	
1 room	...	2	103	45	13	2	3	168
2 rooms	...	2	46	60	42	19	13	182
3 rooms	...	2	43	77	74	41	49	286
4 rooms	...	2	21	50	63	42	89	267
5 or more rooms	...	2	5	15	21	8	25	76
Totals	...	10	218	247	213	112	179	979

Infantile Mortality.—Forty-one children died within the first year of life. This shows an increase of 2 over the number for the previous year. Death was due in 27 cases (or 65.8 per cent.) to ante-natal causes.

The infantile mortality rate is 44 per 1000 births, and is the same figure as the previous year. The average rate for Scotland is 56.

The deaths are classified according to age groups and causes in the following table :—

Cause of Death.				Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	20	7	6	6	2	41
	Uncertified	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital cardiac abnormalities				—	2	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis				4	—	—	—	—	4
Enteritis				—	1	2	—	—	3
Prematurity				11	1	1	—	—	13
Cerebral haemorrhage				3	1	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia				1	1	1	3	—	6
Asphyxiation				—	—	—	—	1	1
Abnormalities				1	—	1	1	—	3
Intussusception				—	—	1	1	—	2
Meningitis				—	—	—	1	1	2
Respiratory infection				—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals...				20	7	6	6	2	41

Maternity Outfits.—Fourteen maternity outfits were supplied on loan to suitable cases on application by midwives. The outfits consist of bed linen, towels, etc., also a packet of sterile dressings. They are for use on loan for a period of three weeks from the date of confinement.

Maternal Mortality.—There were 5 deaths of women as a result of pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate is 5.2 (per 1000 live and still births).

The causes of death were certified as follows :—

- (1) Post operative pulmonary oedema. Cardiac failure.
- (2) Cardiac failure during administration of general anaesthetic.
- (3) Inevitable abortion. Haemorrhage. Cardiac failure.
- (1) Contracted pelvis. Caesarean section Post anaesthetic respiratory and cardiac collapse.
- (5) Chronic hypertension. Accidental haemorrhage. Cardiac failure.

The maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still births) for Scotland is 2.

REPORT UNDER THE MIDWIVES' (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

1. Statistics of Births, Deaths, etc., in the Area during the year :—

Item.	Total (i.e., all cases occurring in the area).	Domiciliary cases under Maternity Services Scheme.	Other Domiciliary cases attended by midwives (i.e., cases in which no doctor has been booked).	Cases attended by midwives in institutions.	Cases not attended by midwife or doctor.
1. Births	1516	153	25	—	1
2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth) ...	42	2	—	—	—
3. Still - Births (Dead born)	43	6	—	—	—
4. The total number of Midwives in (1) above who (i) possess a certificate of proficiency in the administration of Nitrous Oxide and Air Analgesia, and (ii) possess or have access to an apparatus for this purpose	—	—	—	—	—
5. The total number of cases in which Nitrous Oxide or Air Analgesia has been administered by Midwives during the year, including cases attended by Midwives in Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
6. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	16	6	2	—	—
7. Puerperal } Cases... Sepsis } Deaths,	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
8. Puerperal } Cases... Pyrexia } Deaths,	4 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —

2. **Cases of Emergency.**—The total number of cases of emergency in which medical practitioners have been called under Section 22 of the Midwives' (Scotland) Act, 1915, during the year, distinguishing the different classes of emergency :—

Ruptured perineum	1
Delayed labour and maternal exhaustion	6
Post partum hæmorrhage	1
Total	8

3. **General Report on the Working of the Acts** --The Health Visitors inspected the register, temperature charts, and bag of appliances of all midwives practising within the Burgh several times during the year. The midwives were also inspected by the Obstetrician.

All cases (in the district) conducted by midwives alone were visited within ten days from the date of confinement.

Minor faults were reported to and dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health. No disciplinary action was necessary. The midwives reported the booking of 4 patients.

One notification of still birth was received.

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

In 1940 a scheme was formulated to provide for the joint supervision of pregnancy and the lying-in period by a medical practitioner and a certified midwife, and also at the discretion of the medical practitioner, the advice and counsel of an approved obstetrician. This scheme continued during the year.

One hundred and eighty-three persons availed themselves of these services; of this number, 6 were cancelled or transferred to other areas.

The Obstetrician of the Maternity Hospital is available as consultant and specialist in respect of difficult ante-natal and post-natal cases.

It is necessary to emphasise that a woman shall not be entitled under the scheme to the services of a medical practitioner other than in association with a midwife, nor to the services of a midwife, other than in association with a medical practitioner.

An applicant is entitled, subject to such limitations as the Local Authority may within reason impose, to select any doctor or midwife who has accepted service under the scheme, if they consent.

A scale of fees has been adopted by the Local Authority for the various services.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
Number of clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority,	1	1
	(9 sessions per week).	(9 sessions per week)
Number of clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies,	—	—
Total number of women who attended at the clinics during the year	756	859
	(278 burgh, 478 county)	(367 burgh, 492 county)
Total number of attendances	10,622	2,136

During the year Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics were held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and on Saturdays, at 1.30 p.m., at the Ante-natal Department of the Maternity Hospital.

Blood was taken from all new patients for the Wasserman reaction; 1508 specimens were sent for examination.

Of the mothers attending the ante-natal clinic, 278 or 36.8 per cent. were resident within the Burgh, and 478 or 63.2 per cent. from the County area.

Of the mothers attending post-natally, 367 or 42.7 per cent. were resident within the Burgh, and 492 or 57.3 per cent. were from the County area.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

There were six Child Welfare Clinics at the end of the year provided by the Local Authority. There are no Clinics provided by Voluntary Bodies.

Number of children attending during the year:—

(I.) Under 1 year of age	1,326
(II.) 1 year of age and over	881
	<hr/>
	2,207
	<hr/>

Total number of attendances during the year:—

(I.) Under 1 year of age	14,281
(II.) 1 year of age and over	3,690
	<hr/>
	17,971
	<hr/>

There are six Child Welfare Clinics—one at Muir Road, Townhill, open each Monday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; one at Carnegie Institute, Baldridgeburn, Dunfermline, open each Monday from 2 to 4 p.m.; one at the Carnegie Institute, Parkgate, Rosyth, open each Tuesday and Wednesday from 2 to 4 p.m.; one at the Carnegie Institute, Nethertown Broad Street, Dunfermline, open each Thursday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; one at the Carnegie Clinic, Inglis Street, Dunfermline, open each Thursday from 2 to 4 p.m.; and one at the Carnegie Institute, Kingseat, open on the first and third Wednesday of each month from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The main function of Maternity and Child Welfare work is educational. The Clinics are open to all mothers to give advice regarding the welfare of their children. The prevention of disease is a greater achievement than the after-care of a defect which has been permitted to appear through ignorance or neglect. The primary object of the work, therefore, is preventive. As far as possible, the work at the Clinics is limited to the education of mothers, consultation, and diagnosis. Every endeavour is made to give a knowledge of correct feeding and child management.

The work at the Child Welfare Clinics continues to expand. Over 90 per cent. of infants born in Dunfermline attend the Child Welfare Clinics. We are still faced with the problem of periods of acute congestion at the main Clinics. It is apparent that, if the expansion continues with the rising birth rate, we will be compelled to duplicate some of the Clinics. The following table shows the attendances during the year at each of the Clinics:—

			Townhill.	Baldridge- burn.	Rosyth.	Nether- town.	Inglis Street.	Kingseat.
Number of children attending	{ Under 1 year	...	185	238	375	225	242	61
	{ Over 1 year	...	90	119	350	153	143	26
Number of first attendances	{ Under 1 year	...	142	161	286	175	172	23
	{ Over 1 year	...	13	33	74	27	26	6
Number of subsequent attendances	{ Under 1 year	...	1,887	2,144	4,448	2,746	1,936	161
	{ 1-5 years	...	520	356	1,369	725	399	142

Advice was given in 307 cases regarding feeding and weaning.

Abnormal conditions recorded at the various clinics were as follows :—

Anæmia	17	Speech Defects	2
Congenital Abnormalities	5	Teething	49
Dental Caries	9	Thrush	15
Icterus Neonatorum	1	Unhealed Umbilicus	21
Infectious Diseases	10	Circulatory Conditions	5
Injuries	9	Skin Conditions	246
Mastitis	8	Ear, Nose, and Throat Conditions ...	95
Mental Deficiency	1	Gastro-intestinal Conditions	174
Parasitic Diseases (Skin)	18	Neurological Conditions	32
Parasitic Diseases (Intestinal)	25	Eye Conditions	82
Prematurity	1	Urinary Conditions	2
Respiratory Infections	226	Surgical Conditions	94
Rickets	4	Orthopædic	59
Reaction to Vaccinations and Inoculations	5		

Seven children in the area exhibited symptoms of rickets, and 4 attended a Clinic.

Voluntary Workers.—The work of the Health Visitors in running Child Welfare Clinics is very materially lightened by the willing assistance they receive from a number of ladies who regularly give their services as Voluntary Workers.

At Rosyth Clinic during the year we have received help from Mrs Anderson, Mrs Armstrong, Mrs Barnes, Mrs Doig, Mrs Moore, Mrs Rennie, and Mrs Wallace.

Mrs Hargreaves, Mrs Morton, and Mrs Valentine have assisted similarly at Inglis Street Clinic; Mrs Bell, the Misses Davies, and Mrs Angus Robertson at Baldrigeburn Clinic; Miss Robertson, Miss B. Robertson, and Mrs Rutherford at Nethertown Clinic; the Misses Davies, Mrs McOmish, and Mrs Moore at Townhill Clinic. To all these ladies we tender our thanks and our appreciation of their public-spirited services.

Donations.—The Health Visitors are always glad to receive gifts of baby clothes. From their knowledge of families in the town they are able to distribute them to the best advantage. During the year we were indebted to private individuals for handing over articles of this nature.

An earnest appeal is again made to those who have baby clothes for which they have no further use to hand them over to the Health Department.

Food and Milk.—The following table shows the quantity and cost of baby foods, other food, and oils supplied under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age during the year 1947 :—

Number of persons supplied with:—	Mothers.	Children.
Cow & Gate	—	440
Farex	—	310
Lactagol	118	—
Ostermilk	—	125
Maltoline	—	131
Virol	—	213
Lactogen	—	11
Nestles Malt Food	—	14
Bemax	—	1
	118	1,245

Total quantity supplied:—

Cow & Gate	19,192 lbs.
Farex	1,702 lbs.
Lactagol	780 small tins.
Ostermilk	2,832 lbs.
Maltoline	557 lbs.
Virol	1,238 lbs.
Lactogen	180 lbs.

The total cost of baby foods, other foods, and sundries was £2,981, 12s. 7d., and of this £2,828, 16s. 2d. was recovered.

VACCINATION RETURN FOR 1946.

Successfully vaccinated at 31st December 1946	...	861
Constitutional insusceptibility	... ..	30
Died before vaccination	... ..	57
Declaration of conscientious objection	... ..	369
Unaccounted for through removal	... ..	54
Postponed	... ..	7
Insusceptibility owing to previous vaccination	... ..	4
		<u>1,382</u>

If the number of infants who died before vaccination was performed and the number who removed from the district are excluded, we find that 67.7 per cent. of the remainder were successfully vaccinated, while declarations of conscientious objection were lodged on behalf of 29.03 per cent.

The figures for the previous year were 56.9 per cent. and 38.9 per cent. respectively.

500 children were vaccinated at the Clinics.

Children Act, 1908-1937.—The number of children registered under the above Act on 1st January 1947 was 21. Eleven were added to the register, and 15 were removed from the register during the year. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 17.

Nine Health Visitors are also Infant Protection Visitors, and they made 85 visits to the above children. The conditions in every case were satisfactory, and the children well cared for.

Special Treatment Centres.—The various school clinics extend their activities to the treatment of pre-school children.

Number of pre-school children treated during the year :—

	Children.
(1) Teeth... ..	60
(2) Eyes	2
(3) Ear, Nose and Throat	90
(4) Other ailments	184
(5) Ultra-violet light treatment... ..	17
(6) Orthopaedic	101

Two hundred and ninety-three children made a total of 947 attendances at the General Clinics, Dunfermline and Rosyth, for the treatment of skin, ear, nose, and throat conditions, etc.

Sixty children were referred to the Dental Clinics at Dunfermline and Rosyth, and made 68 attendances for treatment.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—Under the auspices of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Mr R. Stirling, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, is the Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist to the Orthopaedic Clinic. One hundred and one pre-school children were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic and made 890 attendances. Two hundred and three school children were referred, and made a total of 2,196 attendances. Four Specialist Clinics were held during the year, at which 45 pre-school children and 80 school children were examined.

The Local Authority undertake the responsibility for hospital treatment at the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Edinburgh. The admissions and the discharges are shown as follows :—

In Hospital on 1/1/47	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	In Hospital on 31/12/47
6	17	19	4

Day Nurseries.—The Government advised local authorities in 1941 of their plans to set up day nurseries to enable mothers of young children to take up employment, and asked local authorities to be responsible for their administration. This met with a ready response from the Town Council, who immediately accepted the suggestion. As no premises were available, two new buildings of the prefabricated type were erected and equipped by the Department of Health for Scotland. They are situated at Broomhead Park, Pilmuir Street, Dunfermline, and the Public Park, Harley Street, Rosyth.

These nurseries undertake the full day-time care and maintenance of children of all ages up to five years of age, and are open five and a half days a week.

From their inception they have been a success and have rendered excellent service, so much so that it was found necessary to extend Broomhead Nursery in 1944 by half its original size. The accommodation at Broomhead Nursery is for 60 children, and at Rosyth for 40 children.

Both nurseries were acquired and became the property of the Town Council from 1st April 1946.

Both are recognised as training schools for candidates for the N.S.C.N. Nursery Nurses Diploma. So far eight students have obtained the diploma. The training and teaching, according to the prescribed syllabus, are undertaken by the medical staff and the respective matrons.

The children are medically inspected at monthly intervals.

The nurseries are primarily for the use of children whose mothers are in employment, ill, or being confined. The charge is from 1/- up to 3/- per day, according to circumstances.

The nurseries bring many benefits to children of which much could be written. Over a period of years in this area there has been no evidence to suggest that outbreaks of infectious diseases are more liable to occur among children attending day nurseries than among young children generally.

ATTENDANCES.

Broomhead.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/47 to 31/12/47 ... 2,786

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/47 to 31/12/47 ... 6,838

Receipts, £713, 15s. 3d.

Rosyth.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/47 to 31/12/47 ... 1,688

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/47 to 31/12/47... 4,656

Receipts, £461, 12s. 3d.

Home and Domestic Helps.—Considerable effort was made in 1945 to organise the provision of a Domestic Help Scheme. Extensive enquiries resulted in applications from only three households for help, which, when it was forthcoming, was refused on the grounds that it was no longer required.

In view of these abortive attempts at so recent a date, no further action has been taken.

SCHOOL HEALTH.

School Medical Inspection was carried out on the usual lines.

Table I. shows the numbers examined, and Table II. shows the defects found. Table III. is a classification of defects by age groups in order of severity.

TABLE I.

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

	Number of Children Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	328	302
Second age group, 9 years... ..	226	254
Third age group, 13 years	357	321
Fourth age group	66	45
Totals	977	922

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

	Boys	Girls.
Special cases	119	59
Re-inspections	118	93
Non-Routines	53	88
Totals	290	240

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental caries :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	43	49
Second age group	30	34
Third age group	52	53
Fourth age group	7	5
Other systematic examinations,	—	—
Totals	132	141

Number of School Medical Inspection Sessions	170
Health Visitors' Inspections	167
Refraction Clinics (Specialist)	38
Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at Schools ...	22
Vision Testing Sessions	8
Special Sessions (Mental Survey)	3

TABLE II.—SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

Return of number of individual children in each age-group suffering from particular defects:—

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages:	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.		All ages		Total
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
		328	302	226	254	357	321	66	45	977	922	1899
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Uncleanliness—												
(a) Head	3	10	3	27	1	20	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Body	6	7	1	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
4 Skin—												
(a) Head:												
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	8	5	3	2	5	3	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Body:												
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	7	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	10	9	14	9	16	7	4	1	—	—	—
5. Nutritional state—												
Slightly defective	23	26	19	25	31	24	2	1	—	—	—
Bad	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mouth and Teeth unhealthy	48	54	42	51	63	64	16	6	—	—	—
7. Naso pharynx—												
(a) Nose:												
(1) Obstruction requiring observation,	..	9	9	5	4	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Other conditions	—	2	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Throat:												
(1) Tonsils requiring observation	44	37	22	29	30	28	1	3	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	27	32	14	20	18	24	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Glands:												
(1) Requiring observation	34	41	18	26	28	20	1	1	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 11.—Systematic Examinations (Cont inued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8. Eyes—								
(a) External diseases:								
Blepharitis	5	2	2	1	—	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal opacities	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Strabismus	8	10	4	1	2	5	—	—
Other diseases	3	3	2	—	2	2	—	—
(b) Visual acuity:—								
6/6	—	—	191	218	319	273	57	35
6/9—6/12	—	—	24	21	20	24	2	2
6/18 and over	—	—	11	15	18	24	7	8
No. with glasses	1	3	10	20	3	7	—	3
Recommended for refraction	7	1	21	20	24	35	8	3
9. Ears—								
(a) Diseases:								
Otorrhoea	5	6	—	3	5	6	1	—
Other diseases	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
(b) Defective hearing:								
Grade I.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Grade II. a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade II. b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—								
Defective articulation	4	—	1	4	3	3	—	—
Stammering	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Mental and nervous condition								
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendances, etc.)	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Dull (intrinsically)	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
(c) Mentally defective (educable)	—	—	1	5	8	5	—	—
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)	—	—	—	1	8	2	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE 11.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
12. Circulatory system—								
(a) Organic heart disease:								
(1) Congenital	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
(2) Acquired	2	2	1	—	4	2	—	—
(b) Functional conditions	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
13. Lungs—								
Chronic bronchitis	6	4	9	3	9	3	1	1
Suspected tuberculosis	2	—	3	1	1	5	—	—
Other diseases	2	5	2	1	8	2	2	—
14. Deformities—								
(a) Congenital	7	—	2	2	4	1	—	—
(b) Acquired (infantile paralysis)	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
(c) Acquired (probable rickets)	1	—	1	—	5	2	1	—
(d) Acquired (other causes)	2	3	5	6	6	5	—	—
15. Infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Other diseases or defects	20	8	11	10	32	11	5	3
17. Diphtheria Immunisations	164	155	197	235	240	218	64	42
18. Vaccinations	225	224	188	188	300	280	62	41
19. Parents present	206	213	51	82	29	34	—	—
20. Refusals			7 boys and 11 girls.					

TABLE III.—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Classification.	Entrants.				Third age-group.		Fourth age-group.		Total	
	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examination.
I. Children free from defects	402	63.8	302	62.9	399	58.9	72	64.9	1175	61.9
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses or	5	0.8	31	6.5	37	5.5	12	10.8	85	4.5
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	49	7.8	37	7.7	69	10.1	14	12.6	169	8.8
(c) Both (a) and (b)	2	0.3	1	0.2	6	0.9	—	—	9	0.5
Total	56	8.9	69	14.4	112	16.5	26	23.4	263	13.8
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	166	26.4	89	18.5	131	19.3	12	10.8	398	20.9
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	5	0.8	10	2.1	25	3.7	1	0.9	41	2.2
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, <i>e.g.</i> , without complete restoration of function	1	0.1	10	2.1	11	1.6	—	—	22	1.2
Total	6	0.9	20	4.2	36	5.3	1	0.9	63	3.4
Total number of children examined	630	100	480	100	678	100	111	100	1899	100

Nutrition.—Of the 1899 school children examined during the year, 151 or 7.9 per cent. were found to suffer from slight nutritional defect, and 4 or 0.21 per cent. from more marked nutritional defect.

Ophthalmic Clinic.—Dr Duncan Leeds carries out all ophthalmic treatment of defective vision occurring in school children.

The report on the year's work in this Department is shown in the following table :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of clinics	38	
Number of cases examined	93	110
Number of cases re examined	96	94
Hypermetropia and Astigmatism	66	74
Hypermetropia	56	54
Myopic astigmatism	12	10
Myopia	23	29
Emmetropia	23	24
Mixed astigmatism	4	10
Patch applied only	1	—
Frames fitted... ..	4	3

During the year 28 boys and 23 girls were fitted with glasses.

Orthoptic Clinic.—This Clinic closed in November 1946 due to lack of trained staff.

Attendance of Parents.—A notice of the forthcoming medical inspection is sent to the parents of each child, and they are invited to attend. Their attendance is very much in the children's interest, as it enables the doctor to ascertain precise details of past illnesses and of family history. Should treatment of any condition be required, personal explanation is more satisfactory than any written notice, and more likely to be effective. During the year parents have continued to co-operate in this way, especially in the more junior age groups.

It is unfortunately true, however, that on the whole we do not see the parents of those children who are most in need of attention. The careful mother of the well-cared-for child attends and has the satisfaction of learning that all is well. When a child's condition is less satisfactory it is very often found that lack of parental interest extends to school medical inspection, and opportunity for discussion is not afforded.

Of 630 entrant infants examined, 419 were accompanied by parents, and of 1209 other children examined, parents were present in 196 instances.

Refusal of Medical Inspection.—The number of refusals was again a negligible percentage of the number of children examined.

There were, in all, 18 refusals, representing 0.9 per cent. Notes were furnished in the majority of cases, and the chief reason given was that the child was under the care of the family practitioner.

Treatment.—During the year the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust completed an arrangement with Dunfermline Town Council whereby the Medical Officer of Health was made responsible for the treatment of school children. The medical aspect of the work is undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department Staff. The arrangement has worked harmoniously and to the advantage of the Trust scheme. I take this opportunity of conveying to the members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust staff engaged in this work my cordial thanks and appreciation for their help and co-operation.

Health Visitors' Inspections.—The Health Visitors carry out inspections of heads and clothing, and where necessary, refer cases to the school clinic for treatment. "Follow-up" visits were also made to ensure that their suggestions and instructions were being acted upon.

Number of children inspected by Health Visitors	...	6,648
Number of re-inspections and follow-up visits	... ..	18,094
Number of homes visited	... ..	101

NECESSITOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Recommendations :—

	Boots.	Boots & Clothing.	Clothing.
January	—	2	—
February	—	2	—
March	3	9	—
April	—	—	—
May	3	7	—
June	—	6	—
July	—	—	—
August	1	—	—
September	—	—	—
October	6	9	—
November	—	9	1
December	2	3	—
Totals...	15	47	1

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Twelve mentally defective children were medically examined, and a special report submitted to Dr Krause, Deputy County Medical Officer, Wile County.

Co-operation of Teachers.—Headmasters and teachers continued to co-operate and proved very helpful in referring ailing children for examination. Their interest and assistance are invaluable, and greatly facilitate the work of school medical inspection.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 917, of which 70 were Service cases. This shows considerable increase over the total for 1946, which was 592.

The number of notifications of infectious disease received varied per month from 10 in September to 281 in January.

Details of the corrected notifications and intimations are shown in the following table :—

DETAILS OF THE CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND INTIMATIONS ARE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

	Totals	Total without Service cases...	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Abscess of Face.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asthma.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	4	1	—
Bronchitis.	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	5	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cervical Adenitis.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox.	1	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Contact of Anterior Poliomyelitis.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Croup.	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dry Pleurisy.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis.	—	10	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas.	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Glandular Fever.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gnat sting of Face.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.	1	510	229	204	45	6	9	3	10	3	—	—	—	1
Meningismus.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Myalgia.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Neurosis.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Apparent Disease.	1	8	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
Oedema Glottidis.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	5	16	5	2	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Broncho	11	30	11	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	7
Pneumonia, Lobar.	4	32	4	1	6	4	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pyelitis and Pernicious Anaemia.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubella.	—	29	—	4	5	3	11	3	1	1	4	1	1	—
Scabies.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever.	1	75	6	14	15	—	8	6	6	4	1	6	9	12
Sceptic Absorption following burn.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sulphonamide Rash.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tonsillitis.	1	14	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	2	2	—
Tuberculosis, Non-Pul.	2	16	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	5	43	5	5	4	2	4	7	3	1	—	4	3	5
Urticaria.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.	14	63	14	24	5	6	3	3	4	5	2	5	9	3
Totals.	3	917	281	208	204	13	9	2	35	4	10	32	32	39

The figures in black denote the number of cases notified from H.M. Forces.

The Town Council are partners with Fife County Council in a joint scheme for the West of Fife for the treatment of infectious diseases at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of the 685 patients treated in the hospital, 288 (which includes 68 Service cases) were from Dunfermline Burgh.

The following table shows the distribution of the various diseases :—

	In Hospital 1st Jan. 1947.	Admitted during 1947	Total.
(a) CIVILIAN CASES :—			
Scarlet fever	—	52	52
Broncho-pneumonia	3	30	33
Lobar pneumonia	4	18	22
Tonsillitis	—	13	13
Anterior poliomyelitis	—	12	12
Measles	—	11	11
Venereal disease	—	9	9
Gastro-enteritis	—	9	9
Erysipelas	1	7	8
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	5	5
Rubella	—	5	5
Tuberculous meningitis	—	3	3
Mumps	—	3	3
Croup	—	2	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis... ..	—	2	2
Whooping cough	—	2	2
Diphtheria	—	2	2
Puerperal pyrexia	—	1	1
Chickenpox	—	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	23	25
(b) SERVICE CASES :—			
Rubella	—	24	24
Scarlet Fever	—	23	23
Chickenpox	—	4	4
Measles	—	3	3
Mumps	—	2	2
Tuberculous meningitis	—	1	1
Lobar pneumonia	—	1	1
Miscellaneous	—	10	10
Totals	10	278	288

Scarlet Fever.—Seventy-eight cases of scarlet fever were notified. Of the seventy-eight cases notified the diagnosis was not confirmed in 7 instances; 3 cases were found to be suffering from rubella, 1 from septic absorption following burn, 1 from scabies, and 2 from sulphonamide rash. To this must be added 4 cases—2 notified as measles and 2 as rubella—which were confirmed cases of scarlet fever. This gives a corrected total of 75 cases, and shows a marked increase over the figure for the previous year, which was 39. Of the 75 cases, 23 were Service cases.

Seventy-five cases were treated in hospital. Sixteen cases representing 21.3 per cent. of the total, occurred in children under 5 years of age; 32 or 42.6 per cent. were children of school age. The remaining 27 cases occurred in the higher age groups. There were no deaths.

There were no localised outbreaks in schools, nor any attributable to milk supplies. The largest number of cases notified was 27, in the last quarter of the year, and the lowest 11, in the third quarter. The greatest number of cases occurred in the seventh ward area.

Measles.—Five hundred and fifteen cases were notified. Of the 515 cases notified, one was found to be suffering from rubella and one from tonsillitis, 2 from scarlet fever, and one no apparent disease. This gives a corrected figure of 510 confirmed cases, being an increase of 327 over the figure for the previous year. There were 3 Service cases.

Only the first case of measles occurring in the household is notifiable.

Fourteen cases (including 2 Service cases) were removed to hospital. There were 12 adult cases. There were 3 deaths due to broncho-pneumonia as a complication.

Some of the cases were visited by the nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations, who also undertook the home nursing of cases with complications. They paid 518 visits to cases of measles, namely:—

Under 5 years—

First visits	251
---------------------	-----

Revisits	11
-----------------	----

Over 5 years—

First visits	252
---------------------	-----

Revisits	4
-----------------	---

Total	<u>518</u>
--------------	------------

Diphtheria. The notifications received numbered 19; of the 19 cases notified, 11 were found to be suffering from tonsillitis, 2 from croup, 1 from jaundice, 1 from oedema glottidis, and 2 had no appreciable disease, giving a corrected total of 2 confirmed cases. This is a decrease of 2 from the number of the previous year. One case occurred in a child in the age group 5-15 years, and 1 in the age group 25-35 years. There were no deaths.

There has been a marked decline in the number of cases since 1942, when the intensive immunisation campaign began. Following are figures for the last six years:—

								Cases.	Deaths.
1942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	3
1943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2
1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—

This marked improvement coincides with the development of immunity due to a general acceptance by parents of diphtheria immunisation as a preventive measure. Immunisation is offered free at Child Welfare Clinics and Schools.

By the end of December 1946, approximately 73 per cent. of the pre-school children and 93.5 per cent. of the school children had been immunised. The results achieved during the past year have been equally satisfactory. By 31st December 1947, approximately 78.5 per cent. of the pre-school children and 93.5 per cent. of the school children had been immunised. In assessing the figure for pre-school children, it has to be remembered that the percentage is based on the total number of children from 0-5 years, whereas they do not become eligible for immunisation until after they have reached the age of 6 months. When this fact is taken into consideration it is obvious that the percentage of eligible pre-school children who are protected is considerably higher than the figure of 78.5 per cent. Much of the credit of this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the health visitors whose individual contacts in the homes of the people have proved most effective, and to the laborious and persistent home-to-home visitation of the medical staff.

All school entrants are given a continuation dose to maintain their immunity and ensure protection throughout school life. To date 3,994 such injections have been given.

The Schick Test for immunity has not been employed as a routine. Bacteriological specimens are examined and typed at the Bacteriological Department of University College, Dundee. During the year 18 throat swabs were dealt with. The cost of these examinations was borne by the Local Authority for the first half of the year, after which it became a National responsibility.

Diphtheria antitoxin is provided free to general practitioners for therapeutic purposes, and they are encouraged to make early use of the unrestricted facilities for admission to hospital rather than wait for confirmation of the diagnosis.

Whooping Cough.—Sixty-four cases of whooping cough were notified. Of the 64 cases notified, 1 was found to be suffering from no apparent disease. This gives a corrected total of 63 confirmed cases, being a decrease of 25 from the figure for the previous year. Two cases were removed to hospital. As with measles, only the first case occurring in a household is notifiable.

The services of the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations were used for the visitation and home nursing of some of the cases. During the year the nurses paid 58 visits to cases of whooping cough :—

Under 5 years—

First visits	39
Revisits	2

Over 5 years—

First visits	15
Revisits	2

Total	<u>58</u>
--------------	-----------

There was one death.

Two hundred and twenty-six pre-school children were inoculated against whooping cough during the year.

Pneumonia, Acute Primary.—Thirty-eight cases of lobar pneumonia were notified during the year. Of the 38 cases notified, one was found to be suffering from pyelitis and pernicious anæmia, 2 from bronchitis, one from dry pleurisy, one from pulmonary tuberculosis, and one case with no apparent disease. This gives a

corrected total of 32 confirmed cases, which includes 2 Service cases, and shows a decrease of 21 from the figure for the previous year. Nineteen cases, 18 civilian and one Service, were removed to hospital.

Pneumonia, Broncho.—Thirty cases of broncho-pneumonia were intimated during the year. Of the 30 cases notified, one was found to be suffering from bronchitis. To this number must be added 1 case notified as observation cerebro-spinal fever. This gives a corrected total of 30 confirmed cases, which shows a decrease of 9 from the figure for the previous year. Thirty cases of broncho-pneumonia were treated in hospital.

The number of deaths from pneumonia (all forms) at different age periods is shown as follows :—

Age					Number
Under 1 year	...	..	...	...	6
1-5 years	...	...	...	...	3
5-15 years	...	...	...	...	—
15-25 years	...	..	...	...	—
25-45 years	...	...	...	...	—
45-65 years	...	...	...	...	1
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	6
Total					16

The services of the Nursing Associations were again used for domiciliary nursing. The nurses paid 20 visits to cases of pneumonia as follows :—

Under 5 years—

First visits	...	2
Revisits	...	5

Over 5 years—

First visits	...	7
Revisits	...	6

Total	...	20
-------	-----	----

Erysipelas.—Ten cases of erysipelas were notified and 7 were treated in hospital. There were 2 deaths. The nurses of the local Nursing Associations paid one first visit and one revisit to an adult case of erysipelas.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. One case was removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Sixteen cases were notified, being a decrease of 5 from the figure of the previous year. Three cases were treated in hospital. Cases are visited immediately on notification, and treatment, if carried out at home, is supervised daily until recovery. The Health Visitors paid 49 visits to cases of this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Eighteen cases of this disease were notified during the year. Of the 18 cases notified, 4 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis meningitis, 3 from anterior poliomyelitis, 2 from meningismus, 1 from broncho-pneumonia, and one from neurosis, while in 2 cases no apparent disease was found. This gives a corrected total of 5 confirmed cases, which is the same figure as for the previous year. All cases were removed to hospital. There was one maternal death from cerebro-spinal fever, which is not included in the total of notified cases.

Rubella.—Twenty-eight cases of rubella were intimated during the year. Of the 28 cases, 2 were found to be suffering from scarlet fever and 1 from glandular fever. To this must be added 3 cases notified as scarlet fever and one case notified as measles, giving a corrected total of 29, which is an increase of 13 over the figure for the previous year. All cases were removed to hospital. Fourteen were Service cases.

Chickenpox.—Six cases were intimated. One was found to be suffering from urticaria, giving a corrected total of 5. All cases were treated in hospital. Four were Service cases.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—The 1947 epidemic of anterior poliomyelitis affecting this country started in June, and the first case occurred in Dunfermline at the end of July. Twelve suspected cases of anterior poliomyelitis were originally notified. One of these was found to be suffering from myalgia, and 3 cases originally notified as cerebro-spinal fever were found to be suffering from anterior poliomyelitis. This gives a corrected total of 14 confirmed cases. There were 3 deaths, 1 of which was transferred to the County. Twelve cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 1 case died immediately prior to admission, and 1 case was treated at home.

In comparison with other centres, Dunfermline did not suffer severely. The cases were drawn from different parts of the town,

without apparent contact. Attacks appeared irrespective of previous health, social class, or environment. The disease showed a high ratio of latent or abortive attacks, and a selective preference for young adults. The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the confirmed cases :—

		Deaths.	
		Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	...	3	1
5-15 years	...	—	1
15-25 years	...	2	4
25-35 years	...	—	1
35-45 years	...	1	1

Clinically adults were more severely affected, and in 2 cases respiratory paralysis necessitated the use of the mechanical respirator. The 3 fatal cases showed widespread involvement of brain and spinal cord, and rapidity of spread was a startling feature. In 5 cases paralysis of varying degree was confined to the lower limbs. In one mild case the upper limbs were affected. In 2 mild cases the facial muscles were affected. Two cases had abortive attacks with only transient paralysis.

Treatment was on orthodox lines with absolute rest and splintage of the affected limbs in the optimum position of rest. All cases were constantly under review by the Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist, while physiotherapy was given by a visiting team of Physiotherapists.

Seven cases were discharged home for further surveillance at Orthopaedic Clinics. One child was transferred to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Edinburgh, and one adult to Bridge of Earn Hospital. One adult was transferred to the Maternity Hospital. One child was treated throughout, at home.

The total number of in-patient days was 606, and the average stay in hospital was 50 days.

Gastro-Enteritis.—Two cases of gastro-enteritis were intimated. To these must be added 8 cases notified as dysentery, making a total of 10 confirmed cases. All these cases were treated in hospital.

Scabies.—In no instance was it found necessary to find hospital treatment for scabies during the year. Facilities for the treatment

of scabies cases are available at Inglis Street Clinic and at Carnegie Institute, Parkgate, Rosyth. Treatment is carried out by an attendant at each Centre, and medical practitioners have been notified of the times of treatment. The supervision of such patients remains solely with their medical practitioners.

During the year the following number of persons was treated at Dunfermline and Rosyth Centres:—

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Men ...	25	Boys ..	71
Women ..	32	Girls ..	61
Total ..	57	Total ..	132

The gross total of attendances was 497, which is a decrease from the figure of 528 for the previous year.

Mumps.—Nine cases were intimated. One case was found to be suffering from inflammation of face, one from cervical adenitis, one from gnat sting of face, and one from abscess of face. This gives a corrected total of 5 confirmed cases, which shows an increase of one over the figure for the previous year. All cases were treated in hospital. Two were Service cases.

Infective Hepatitis.—One case suspected to have diphtheria was found to be suffering from infective hepatitis.

Glandular Fever.—One case, intimated as rubella, was found to be suffering from glandular fever. This was a Service case.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the Register at the beginning of the year was 140. During the year 41 cases were notified. To this number must be added one case notified as lobar pneumonia and one case notified as non-pulmonary tuberculosis, which gives a corrected total of 43 new cases (21 males and 22 females). Twenty cases were added to the Register from other areas, 17 left the district, and 10 died. Two of the deaths were of cases originally notified as non-pulmonary, but owing to progression of the disease reclassified as pulmonary tuberculosis. Two of the deaths were of cases not previously notified. There remained on the Register at the end of the year 170 patients. In 10 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving the corrected figure of 160 confirmed cases (101 males and 59 females).

The total of 43 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis compares with 22 for the previous year and 24 for the previous five years.

This, it will be observed, is a very considerable increase. It must largely be attributed to greater awareness of the possibility of tuberculosis on the part both of physicians and the public. Mass miniature radiography and increased facilities for X-ray have made detection possible at an earlier stage, when treatment is more favourable. The greatest increase has been in young women of the age group 25-35 years (11 cases).

The following table shows the number of new cases notified under the various age groups compared with the figures for 1946 :—

Age periods.	Notifications.			
	1946.	1947	M.	F.
1-5 years...	—	—	(—	—)
5-15 years	2	4	(2	2)
15-25 years	9	10	(4	6)
25-35 years	3	17	(6	11)
35-45 years	4	7	(5	2)
45-65 years	4	5	(5	—)
Totals	22	43		

Nineteen deaths were registered during the year as due to pulmonary tuberculosis. Six of these occurred in Institutions. Of those who died 7 had been notified during the year, 3 in 1946, 3 in 1945, 1 in 1944, 1 in 1943, 1 in 1942, and 1 in 1941, while 2 had not been notified. The death-rate is 0.42 per 1000 population.

The following table shows the number who died within three months of notification :—

Not notified or notified at or after death.	Died after notification.		
	Within 1 month.	Within 2 months.	Within 3 months.
2	2	1	

Of the 43 cases notified, 3 received sanatorium treatment during the year, 18 received domiciliary treatment, and 6 received sanatorium and domiciliary treatment.

The housing conditions of the notified cases were as follows :
In 4 cases the houses were of 1 apartment, in 7 of 2 apartments, in 13 of 3 apartments, and in 16 of 4 apartments. In one case the

house was of 6 apartments, and in one case of 7 apartments. One case was notified from hospital. Eighteen patients had each a separate bedroom, 3 patients had a separate bed but shared the room with one person, 15 patients shared a bed and a room with one person, 5 patients shared a bed and a room with 2 persons. One patient shared a bed and a room with 3 persons.

Special consideration to the re-housing of families in which there is a member suffering from tuberculosis has been continued. Nineteen families have been re-housed. In assessing the overcrowding of tuberculous families and provision of new houses for them, the calculation should be based on the fact that it is necessary for the tuberculous patient to have a room to himself. Encouragement should be given to ensure that the tuberculous patient will occupy a room by himself by letting the family have a room additional to their normal needs. For example, a four-roomed house is let at the rent of a three-roomed house. The Housing Committee have decided to consider each case on its merits.

There is evidence of a general speeding up of notifications which, on the whole, is made at an earlier stage of the disease than formerly. Medical practitioners take full advantage of our dispensary service, and many suspected cases are sent for consultation in order to reach a diagnosis.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases on the Register at the end of 1946 was 63. During the year 13 new cases were notified, one of which was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, while 3 cases notified as cerebro-spinal fever were found to have tuberculous meningitis. This gives a corrected total of 15 cases (6 males and 9 females). Four cases were added to the Register from other areas, 8 died (2 of pulmonary tuberculosis) and 4 were transferred to other areas, while 6 were removed from the Register. This leaves 64 cases on the Register at the end of the year. In 10 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 54 (23 males and 31 females).

The total of 15 cases notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compares with 11 for the previous year and 13 for the average of the last five years. In 4 cases the superficial glands were affected, 4 had tuberculous meningitis, 3 caries of spine, 2 tuberculosis of hip joint, 1 tuberculous peritonitis, and 1 supra-clavicular abscess.

Of the 15 cases notified 7 received hospital treatment.

The age periods and mortality of the cases notified during the year were as follows :—

Age Periods.				Notifications.	Deaths.
1-5 years	...	...	...	2	2
5-15 years	...	.	...	7	1
15-25 years	...	..	...	4	2
25-35 years	...	..	...	1	—
35-45 years	...		...	—	—
45-65 years	...		...	1	—
65 years and over...			...	—	—
				<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>

Six deaths were registered during the year as due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of those who died 5 had been notified during the year, and 1 was not notified.

The death-rate is 0.14 per 1000 population.

Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.—On receipt of a notification, each case of tuberculosis is visited by a health visitor. The probable source of infection and home conditions are investigated. Advice is given regarding the value of fresh air, good food, etc. The patient is invited to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and if this is impracticable is visited by the Medical Officer of Health, who is also Tuberculosis Officer. Medical comforts, pocket sputum flasks, disinfectants, and dressings are supplied when necessary.

X-ray examination has been of great assistance in the diagnosis of cases referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Three hundred and ten cases were referred to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for X-ray examination and for the opinion of the Radiologist.

Twenty persons attended as Out-patients at Ochil Hills Sanatorium for artificial pneumothorax refills.

Domiciliary Visitation.— During the year 242 persons have been visited, viz. :— 165 patients (101 males and 64 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 51 patients (23 males and 28 females) suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and 26 observation cases (13 males and 13 females). The total number of visits was 1135. This

work, linked with the service of the Dispensary, continues to be of the greatest importance. Both patients and contacts are kept under close supervision, and the benefit of after-care is extended to those who have returned from a sanatorium.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The new Dispensary, accommodated in the upper flat of the Health Department premises in Douglas Street, is now complete, and is much more convenient. A weekly session is held on Friday afternoons from 2—4 o'clock, and on one evening per month to suit those in employment.

During the year 202 patients attended. 123 patients (86 males and 37 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis have made a total of 508 attendances; 37 patients (25 males and 12 females) suffering from non-pulmonary forms of the disease have made a total of 78 attendances; 42 observation cases (20 males and 22 females) have made a total of 117 attendances. The gross total of attendances was 703.

Disinfection.—Premises, etc., are disinfected on the removal of a patient to a sanatorium, and at other times if required. Soap and disinfectants for the washing of clothes are issued free of charge. The same procedure is followed after receipt of intimation of a death from tuberculosis.

Examination of Sputum.—Medical Practitioners are supplied with specimen outfits. 43 specimens of sputum were examined at the University College, Dundee, and reports submitted.

Sanatorium Treatment—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—During the year patients received treatment in the following hospitals:—

Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.

West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Pleurisy Unit, Bridge of Earn Hospital.

The number treated and the mortality are shown in the following table:—

	In Hospital on 1st January 1947.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Hospi- tal.	In Hospital on 31st Decem- ber 1947.
Ochil Hills Sanatorium	19	17	10	4	22
West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	2	—	1	1
Pleurisy Unit, Bridge of Earn Hospital ...	—	2	1		1
Totals... ..	19	21	11	5	24

Sanatorium Treatment—Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.— During the year patients received treatment in the Hospitals under- noted :—

Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Edinburgh.
Bangour Emergency Hospital, Mid Lothian.
Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse.
West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Bridge of Earn Hospital.

The number treated and the mortality are shown in the following table :—

	In Hospital on 1st January 1947.	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in Hospi- tal.	In Hospital on 31st Decem- ber 1947.
Princess Margaret Rose Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Bridge of Earn Hos- pital ...	—	2	—	—	2
Bangour Emergency Hospital	1	1	1	1	—
Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse	1	1	—	1	1
West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital..	—	4	—	4	—
Totals	2	9	1	6	4

Shortage of nursing and domestic staff in sanatoria is now a major national problem, necessitating beds remaining unoccupied. It is a matter of great regret that, although patients are being notified at an earlier stage of the disease than formerly, admission to the sanatorium is often long delayed.

At the end of the year there was a waiting list for sanatorium treatment amounting to 16 (8 males and 8 females).

Domiciliary Treatment.—During the year the following number of patients received domiciliary treatment :—

On treatment 1st January 1947.	Granted treatment during 1947.	Ceased treatment during 1947	On treatment 31st December 1947
27	11	19	52

Thirty patients received medicines prescribed by their own medical attendants or at the Dispensary, in all amounting to 102 prescriptions. Cod liver oil and Virol were also supplied to many attending the Dispensary.

Lupus.—One person received treatment for lupus at the Ultra Violet Light Clinic, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and was granted travelling expenses by the Local Authority.

Mortality.—The death-rate for all forms of tuberculosis for the year was 0.56 per 1000 population.

Maintenance Allowances.—Persons who have to leave work temporarily in order to obtain treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis do so much more readily if they are confident of the maintenance of those who are dependent on them. For this purpose a scheme of maintenance allowances was inaugurated by the Department of Health for Scotland in 1943.

During the year 57 patients (30 males and 27 females) received maintenance allowances. A total of £1909, 9s. 10d. has been disbursed during the year.

Housing Conditions and Infectious Disease.—The type of house from which confirmed infectious diseases were notified is shown in the following table :—

Disease.	1 apartment.	2 apartments.	3 apartments.	4 apartments.	5 apartments.	6 apartments.	Over 6 aparts.	Institution	Totals.
Measles	11	99	211	146	18	5	12	5	510
Lobar pneumonia	—	5	9	7	3	1	1	6	32
Whooping cough	4	23	20	11	3	—	2	—	63
Erysipelas	—	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	10
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	5
Broncho-pneumonia	2	8	14	3	1	—	—	2	30
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	3	4	6	1	—	—	2	16
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Scarlet fever	2	12	17	11	4	1	—	25	75
Diphtheria	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Anterior poliomyelitis	—	1	1	6	3	—	—	3	14
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	7	13	16	2	—	2	1	43
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	—	2	8	3	—	—	—	2	15
Totals	24	163	307	216	35	7	17	55	824

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Centre is conducted under the auspices of the Fife Venereal Diseases Joint Committee, on which the Burgh has representation. It serves the Burgh and also the Dunfermline area of the County.

Since the inception of the Centre in 1922, 2,526 persons belonging to Dunfermline Burgh have attended for examination and treatment between that date and 31st December 1947.

During the year 107 patients (81 males and 26 females) attended for treatment. Of this total 1 was a Service case. This shows a decrease of 55 cases from the number for the previous year. Of the total treated, 27 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhœa, 24 per cent. from syphilis, 18 per cent. from non-specific venereal infections, and 31 per cent. from conditions other than venereal disease.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are received in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, and are under the care of Dr G. A. H. Gumley.

During the year the following notifications were received under Defence Regulation 33B :—

Single Contact Notices.	Male	Female.
Number of persons in respect of whom single notices were received	1	5
Number of persons who attended for medical examination, and found to be suffering from V.D.,	1	5
Number of persons who undertook treatment	1	5

DIABETES.

Insulin was supplied free to 7 patients during the year. This is only supplied on receipt of the written authority of the medical practitioner in charge of the case. Altogether, 42 ampoules (each 200 units), 56 amponles (each 200 units) protamine with zinc, and 45 ampoules (each 400 units), and 20 ampoules (each 200 units) globin insulin with zinc were issued from the Health Department.

Two deaths were certified as due to diabetes.

CANCER.

A scheme of interim arrangements made by the Town Council with the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, under and pursuant to the Cancer Act, 1939, was completed on the 13th October 1947. It is hoped that a Clinic for the treatment of persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from Cancer will be provided early in 1948 at the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

During 1947, 19 children were referred to the psychologist at the Davidson Clinic, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh, for consultation and treatment. Consultations and treatment are paid for at an agreed rate. Travelling expenses are partially reimbursed in necessitous cases. There is no organised scheme for the treatment of adults in relation to mental disability in the pre-certification stages.

SICK POOR.

There was no change during the year in the system whereby two Medical Practitioners undertake the work on a part-time basis. It is work which comes within the scope of the general practitioner, and can be performed by him in the course of his normal duties. The necessitous sick receive medical attention in their homes, at the practitioner's private consulting room, or at a clinic conducted at the Social Welfare Office. Medicine required is dispensed by the chemists at National Health Insurance rates, and prices are checked by the Central Checking Bureau. The system on the whole proved satisfactory. Twenty-five males, 55 females, and 33 children received outdoor medical relief, a total of 113 as compared with 181 for the previous year.

The Town Council are partners in the joint scheme for West Fife for the institutional treatment which is provided at the Combination Home and Hospital, where beds are available for medical, surgical, and maternity cases. Owing to shortage of nursing staff, it is becoming increasingly difficult to have patients admitted. One hundred and twenty patients received treatment during the year, which shows an increase of 35 from the previous year.

The total number of sick poor receiving treatment during the year is given in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
(a) Persons who received outdoor medical relief in the Council's area	25	55	33	113
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment <i>under the Poor Law</i> in—				
(1) The Council's institutions, including combination institutions in which the Council has a share ...	79	37	—	116
(2) Other (including voluntary institutions) ...	3	1	—	4
Totals	107	93	33	233

Nursing of the Sick Poor.—The nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth District Nursing Associations provide the necessary nursing service, under the direction of the District Medical Officers, as formerly. An annual grant is made by the Corporation in respect of these services.

Blind Persons Act.—There were 43 persons on the Blind Persons Register at the commencement of the year. Twenty were males and 23 females. The Ophthalmic Surgeon appointed under the Act examined 8 persons. Five were found to be blind within the meaning of the Act. Eight persons were added to the Register. Eight persons whose names were on the Register died during the year, and 2 left the area. At the end of the year 41 persons were on the Register, of whom 19 were males and 22 females.

The sex and ages of the persons on the Register are as follows:—

	Males.	Females
20-35 years	1	—
35-45 years	2	2
45-55 years	3	1
55-60 years	1	2
60-65 years	3	3
65-70 years	1	6
70-75 years	3	3
75-80 years	3	1
80-85 years	1	3
85-90 years	—	1
90-95 years	1	—
Totals.. ..	19	22

HOSPITALS.

The Maternity Hospital.—

The Maternity Hospital, Hospital Hill, Dunfermline.	Number of Beds.				Average Length of Stay.		
	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	Total Ante- and Post-Natal.	Maternity (excl. labour and isolation).	Cnts.	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.
(a) Provided by the Local Authority,	10	—	10	40	50	16 days	—
(b) Provided by Vol- untary Associa- tions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Exclusive of lying-in period.							
(c) Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in (a) and (b) (ignoring re-admissions after confinement)... .. 1,187							

At the commencement of the year there were 44 mothers and 27 babies resident in the Hospital, and 1187 patients were admitted during the year, making a total of 1231 cases treated.

The distribution of domicile of the admitted cases was as follows:—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Dunfermline	459	486	398	522	585
Dunfermline district ...	243	265	299	324	349
Cowdenbeath	144	134	157	155	173
Lochgelly	23	38	36	62	71
Other districts	1	1	5	2	9
Totals	870	924	895	1065	1187

At the end of the year there were in residence 43 mothers and 24 babies.

The total number of admissions since 1920, when provision was first made for treating maternity cases, is 14,731.

1. RECORD OF PATIENTS WHO RESERVED ACCOMMODATION IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND WHO ATTENDED THE HOSPITAL ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Normal Confinements.—One hundred and seventy-seven deliveries took place. There were no maternal deaths, still-births, or neo-natal deaths. Five mothers and babies were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Mild Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia (B.P. 150— and excessive gains in weight).—One hundred and ninety mothers were admitted either in labour or for immediate induction of labour. All had normal deliveries and the mothers recovered. There were 5 neo-natal deaths and 3 still-births. Three mothers and 2 babies were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Severe Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia (B.P. 150+ and excessive gains in weight).—Nine mothers were admitted either in labour or for immediate induction of labour. All had normal deliveries and the mothers recovered. There were 3 still-births.

Twins.—Four mothers were admitted in labour and were delivered of twins. All mothers and babies recovered.

Premature Labour.—Eight mothers were admitted in labour and had normal deliveries. All recovered. One baby was still-born and there was one neo-natal death.

Premature Twins.—One mother was admitted in labour and recovered. Both infants died within 24 hours.

Face Presentation.—One mother was admitted in labour and had a spontaneous delivery. The infant died after 11 days.

Trial Labours—Contracted Pelvis.—Twenty-three mothers were admitted for trial labour and had normal deliveries. All mothers and babies recovered.

Primigravid Breech.—Six mothers were delivered with the breech presenting. All mothers and babies recovered. One mother and baby were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Multiparous Breech.—One mother was delivered with the breech presenting. Mother and baby recovered.

Examination Under Anæsthesia.—Four patients were admitted, 2 for confirmation of pregnancy, 1 for confirmation of pseudocyesis, and 1 for correction of a retroversion. All recovered.

Hydramnios.—Three mothers were admitted for induction of labour. All recovered, but all the babies were still-born—*anencephalics*.

Placenta Prævia.—Three mothers were admitted in labour and had normal deliveries. All recovered, but there was 1 neo-natal death.

Syphilis.—One mother was admitted in labour and recovered, but the baby was still-born.

Hydatidiform Mole.—One patient was admitted for dilation and digital evacuation of the uterus and recovered.

Complete Abortion.—Six patients were admitted and aborted completely. All recovered.

Incomplete Abortion.—Thirty-one patients were admitted with incomplete abortion and recovered after dilatation and curettage.

Ante-Natal Cases.—Two hundred and sixty-three patients were admitted for ante-natal supervision on account of the following conditions:—

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT (DAYS).	RESULTS OF TREATMENT
Mild pre-eclampsia (B.P. 150—and excessive gains in weight)	53	1--7	Pregnancy continuing:—thirty-five patients had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. Eight mothers were still in hospital undelivered at the end of the year. Eight were discharged improved pregnancy continuing, and two mothers went home against medical advice, pregnancy continuing.
	42	8--14	Twenty-four mothers had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. Eighteen mothers were discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
	9	15--21	Eight mothers had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. One was discharged improved with the pregnancy continuing.

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT (DAYS).	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Mild pre-eclampsia (B.P. 150 and excessive gains in weight) (cont.)			Three mothers had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. One was discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
	1	29—35	Mother and baby recovered following spontaneous delivery.
	3	36—42	All mothers and babies recovered after spontaneous recovery.
	1	43—49	Mother and baby recovered following spontaneous delivery.
Severe pre-eclampsia (B.P. 150+ and excessive gains in weight)			Fifteen mothers had spontaneous deliveries and recovered. There were 3 neo-natal deaths. Four mothers were still in hospital with the pregnancy continuing at the end of the year.
	14	8—14	Thirteen mothers had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. One mother was discharged improved with her pregnancy continuing.
	9	15—21	All mothers had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies.
	2	22—28	Both mothers had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies.
	5	29—35	Five mothers had normal deliveries and recovered and were discharged well with their babies but one developed cerebral thrombosis and haemiplegia and was discharged 102 days after delivery following treatment with heparin.
	4	36—42	All mothers had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies.
	1	43—49	Mother and baby discharged well after spontaneous delivery.
Hyperemesis gravidarum	8	1—7	Seven mothers recovered, pregnancy continuing and one mother was still in hospital at the end of the year.
	7	8—14	Seven mothers recovered, pregnancy continuing.
	2	15—21	Both mothers recovered, pregnancy continuing.
Acute pyelitis of pregnancy	9	1—7	All mothers recovered with pregnancy continuing.
	10	8—14	All mothers recovered with pregnancy continuing.
	1	15—21	Mother and baby recovered following spontaneous delivery.
	1	22—28	Mother recovered with pregnancy continuing.

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT (DAYS).	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Essential hypertension	2	1—7	Both mothers still in hospital with pregnancy continuing at the end of the year.
	1	8—14	Patient discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
	1	15—21	Patient discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
	1	36—42	Mother and baby recovered following spontaneous delivery.
Threatened abortion ..	8	1—7	All patients discharged with pregnancy continuing.
	9	8—14	All patients discharged with pregnancy continuing.
False labour	8	1—7	All patients were discharged with pregnancy continuing.
Mitral stenosis	3	8—14	Two patients had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. One was discharged improved with the pregnancy continuing.
	2	22—28	Both mothers recovered and were discharged well with their babies following spontaneous deliveries.
	2	36—42	Both mothers recovered and were discharged well with their babies following spontaneous deliveries.
Revealed accidental haemorrhage	2	1—7	One mother was discharged improved with pregnancy continuing, the other died undelivered.
Placenta praevia	1	8—14	Patient still in hospital with pregnancy continuing at the end of the year.
	1	22—28	Patient still in hospital with pregnancy continuing at the end of the year.
	1	71—78	Mother and baby recovered following spontaneous delivery.
Peripheral neuritis of pregnancy.. . . .	1	1—7	Mother was discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
Syphilis..	1	1—7	Patient discharged with pregnancy continuing following treatment with penicillin.
Pruritus of pregnancy,	1	1—7	Mother and baby recovered following induction and spontaneous delivery.
Acute degeneration of fibroids	1	8—14	Patient discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
Haematuria..	1	1—7	Patient recovered with pregnancy continuing.
Pneumonia	1	15—21	Patient recovered with pregnancy continuing.
Thrush vaginitis	2	1—7	Both patients improved with pregnancy continuing.
Asthma	1	15—21	Patient improved with pregnancy continuing.

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT (DAYS).	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Phlebitis..	1	15—21	Mother and baby recovered following spontaneous delivery.
Ischio-rectal abscess ..	1	8—14	Patient discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
Rh-incompatibility.. ..	2	8—14	One patient was discharged following withdrawal and replacement of blood and one had a normal delivery following withdrawal and replacement of blood. The baby was transferred to Sick Children's Hospital, Edinburgh.
Tachycardia..	1	8—14	Patient was discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
Vaginal cyst	1	1—7	Patient recovered with pregnancy continuing, following excision of cyst.
Cervical polypus	1	1—7	Patient was discharged recovered with pregnancy continuing following removal of polypus.

Forceps Deliveries.—There were 42 forceps deliveries for the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Deep transverse arrest of head,	16	One mother died of post-operative pulmonary oedema within 24 hours of delivery. All the babies and the other mothers recovered.
Persistent occipito-posterior ..	9	All mothers and babies recovered, but one mother and baby were still in hospital at the end of the year.
Outlet contraction..	13	All mothers and babies recovered.
Rigid Perineum..	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Pelvic contraction	2	Both mothers and babies recovered.
Foetal distress	1	Mother recovered and baby died within 24 hours.

Craniotomy.—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Hydrocephalus	2	Both mothers recovered and both babies were still-born.

Major Obstetrical Operations.—Eighty-seven major obstetrical operations were performed on patients who had attended the hospital ante-natal clinic and had reserved accommodation in the hospital for their confinement. The conditions for which these operations were performed are tabulated as follows :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Ovarian cyst..	1	Mother recovered with the pregnancy continuing following left ovarian cystectomy.

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Pelvic Contraction..	32	All mothers were delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. One mother died of post-anaesthetic respiratory and cardiac collapse. All babies and other mothers recovered.
Pelvic Contraction and trial labour	15	All the patients recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. All babies recovered.
	5	All patients were well but still in hospital at the end of the year following delivery by the lower uterine segment Caesarean section. All babies were well.
Chronic nephritis	6	All mothers recovered. There were two neo-natal deaths. Four mothers were delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. and 2 by classical Caesarean section.
Mitral stenosis	5	All patients recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. One baby had to be transferred to the Royal Sick Children's Hospital, Edinburgh.
Placenta praevia..	3	All mothers recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section and were discharged well with their babies.
Previous 3rd degree tear	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Previous classical Caesarean for pelvic contraction	4	Mothers and babies recovered following delivery by classical Caesarean section.
Elderly primigravida	6	All mothers and babies recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Breech and pelvic contraction	4	All mothers and babies recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Recurrent toxæmia	2	Both mothers and babies recovered following delivery by classical Caesarean section.
Pre-eclamptic state..	2	Both mothers and babies recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Phthisis	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. Mother was transferred to sanatorium for further treatment.

B.—RECORD OF PATIENTS WHO RESERVED ACCOMMODATION IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BUT WHO DID NOT ATTEND THE HOSPITAL ANTENATAL CLINIC.

Normal Confinements.—There were 151 normal confinements. All the mothers recovered; two babies were still born, and there were five neo-natal deaths. One mother and baby were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Primiparous Breech.—Four mothers were delivered with the breech presenting. All mothers recovered, and there was one neo-natal death.

Multiparous Breech.—One mother and baby were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Twins.—Two mothers were delivered of twins and recovered. There was one neo-natal death.

Premature Labour.—One mother recovered but her baby died within 24 hours.

Ante-Natal Cases.—Seven patients were admitted for ante-natal supervision on account of the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT (DAYS).	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
False labour	4	1—7	All mothers were discharged with pregnancy continuing.
Pyelitis	1	8—14	Patient was discharged with pregnancy continuing.
Mitral stenosis	1	8—14	Mother and baby recovered following spontaneous delivery.
Hyperemesis	1	8—14	Mother discharged with pregnancy continuing.

Forceps Deliveries.—There were 34 forceps deliveries for the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Rigid perineum	22	All mothers and babies recovered.
Persistent occipito-posterior . .	3	All mothers and babies recovered.
Contracted outlet	1	Mother recovered and baby died within 4 days.
Failure of secondary powers..	4	All mothers and babies recovered.
Foetal distress	3	All mothers and babies recovered.
Maternal distress	1	Mother and baby recovered.

Major Obstetrical Operations.—Eight major obstetrical operations were performed on patients who did not attend the hospital ante-natal clinic, but who had reserved accommodation in the hospital. The conditions for which the operations were performed are as follows :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Contracted pelvis	8	All patients recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section and were discharged well with their babies. Three patients had a trial labour.

C.—EMERGENCY CASES.

One hundred and eighteen emergency cases were admitted during the year. In no instance was accommodation reserved.

Normal Confinements.—Sixteen patients were admitted in labour and had normal deliveries. All mothers and babies recovered.

Severe Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia.—Four mothers were admitted and had labour induced. All mothers recovered after normal deliveries. One baby was still-born and one baby was still in hospital at the end of the year.

Mild Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia.—Two mothers were admitted and had labour induced and were discharged well with their babies.

Placenta Prævia.—Three patients were admitted in labour and had assisted deliveries. All mothers recovered. One baby was still born, and there was one neo-natal death.

Hydatidiform Mole.—One patient was admitted and recovered following digital curettage.

Prolapsed Cord.—One mother and baby recovered following normal delivery.

Concealed Accidental Hæmorrhage.—One mother recovered, but her baby was still-born following spontaneous delivery.

Revealed Accidental Hæmorrhage.—Two mothers were admitted and recovered following induction of labour. Both babies were still-born.

Retained Placenta.—Three mothers recovered following manual removal of placenta and blood transfusion.

Twins.—Two mothers recovered following assisted delivery. There was one neo-natal death.

Born Before Admission.—Two mothers were delivered on their way to hospital and were admitted with their babies. All were discharged well.

Premature Labour.—One mother was admitted in labour and recovered. The baby died in eight days.

Trial Labour, Pelvic Contraction.—One mother was admitted in labour and discharged well with her baby after a normal delivery.

Complete Abortion.—Four patients recovered following complete abortion.

Incomplete Abortion.—Six mothers recovered after removal of retained products of conception. Two were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Intra-Partum Eclampsia.—Two mothers were admitted in labour. Both recovered. One baby was still-born and the other died in two days.

Post-Partum Eclampsia.—Two patients were admitted after delivery at home and recovered.

Shoulder Presentation.—Two mothers were admitted and recovered. One baby was still-born following decapitation, and the other recovered following internal version and delivery as a breech.

Ante-Natal Cases.—Thirty-one cases were admitted for ante-natal supervision for the following conditions:—

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT (DAYS).	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Severe pre-eclamptic toxaemia	5	1—7	All mothers and babies recovered following induction of labour and normal delivery.
	6	8—14	Five mothers and babies recovered following induction of labour and normal delivery. The sixth mother went home undelivered against medical advice.
	2	15—21	Both mothers recovered after normal deliveries but one baby died after 12 hours.
Mild pre-eclamptic toxaemia	4	1—7	All mothers and babies recovered following normal delivery.
	2	8—14	Both mothers were discharged well with their babies.
	1	15—21	Mother discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
	1	36—42	Mother and baby recovered.

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT (DAYS).	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Ante-partum eclampsia,	1	1—7	Mother and baby recovered following induction of labour.
Pyelitis of pregnancy,	1	8—14	Patient recovered with pregnancy continuing.
	1	15—21	Patient recovered with pregnancy continuing.
	1	22—28	Mother and baby recovered.
Ante-partum haemorrhage	1	8—14	Patient improved with pregnancy continuing but went home against medical advice.
Hyperemesis gravidarum,	2	22—28	Both patients were discharged recovered with pregnancy continuing.
Haematuria	1	15—21	Patient discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
Mitral stenosis	1	8—14	Patient discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
Degeneration of fibroids	1	8—14	Patient discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.

Forceps Deliveries.--There were 6 forceps deliveries during the year for the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Deep transverse arrest of head,	3	All mothers and babies recovered.
Outlet contraction	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Failed Forceps	2	Both mothers recovered but one baby was still-born.

Craniotomy.--

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Failed forceps, pelvic contraction	1	Mother recovered but baby was still-born.
Hydrocephalus	1	Mother recovered but baby was still-born.

Major Obstetrical Operations.--Twenty-two major obstetrical operations were performed on patients who were admitted as emergency cases. The conditions for which the operation was performed are as follows :—

CONDITION	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Therapeutic abortion	7	All mothers recovered following termination of pregnancy by dilatation and curettage. Three mothers suffered from phthisis, 2 from chronic nephritis and 2 from mitral stenosis.
Abdominal hysterotomy	4	All mothers recovered following operation. One had early eclampsia, one a fixed retroversion, one history of ruptured uterus in previous pregnancy and one had persistent bleeding.

CONDITION	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Ovarian cyst	1	Patient recovered with pregnancy continuing following ovarian cystectomy.
Unsuccessful breech delivery, contracted pelvis.. . . .	1	Mother recovered following Caesarean hysterectomy. The baby was still-born.
Placenta praevia	3	All mothers and babies recovered, 2 following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section and 1 following classical Caesarean section.
Concealed accidental haemorrhage	1	Mother died within 24 hours and her baby was still-born following delivery by classical Caesarean section.
Contracted pelvis	5	All mothers and babies recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.

Maternal Deaths.—During the year there were 4 deaths. Three were of patients whose residence was within the burgh area, and one within the county area.

The causes of death were as follows :—

- (1) Post-operative pulmonary oedema. Cardiac failure.
- (2) Concealed accidental haemorrhage. Essential hypertension and pre-eclamptic toxæmia.
- (3) Contracted pelvis, Caesarean section, post anaesthetic respiratory and cardiac collapse
- (4) Chronic hypertension, accidental haemorrhage. Cardiac failure.

Infants.—The number of infants born alive was 957. There were 27 still-births.

Twelve pairs of twins were born. Eight pairs were discharged well; of the remainder, in one pair, both died on the first day; in other pairs, one died on the first day, one died on the second day, and one died on the third day.

Of the total of 957 live births, 29 infants died under 8 days of age, and 5 infants died over 8 days of age.

Statistics.—The number of in-patient days was :—

Mothers	13,680
Infants	8,319
Total	<hr/> 21,999

The average number of beds occupied during the year was :—
Mothers 37, Infants 23.

The highest number of beds occupied on any day was:—Mothers 52, on 25th November; Infants 29, on 25th November.

The lowest number of beds occupied was:—Mothers 24, on 11th September; Infants 14, on 11th September.

The average duration of stay was 11 days for mothers and 9 days for infants.

Income.—The amount recovered in fees from patients during the year was £4,419, 5s. 6d., and from Fife County Council £3,058, 4s. 6d., making a total of £7,477, 10s.

Staff.—During the year the average number of staff consisted of:—

- 1 Obstetrician.
- 1 Resident Assistant Obstetrician.
- Matron.
- 6 Sisters.
- 3 Staff Nurses.
- 14 Pupil Midwives.

The services of the Edinburgh panel of obstetricians are also available, if necessary.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent and takes this opportunity of thanking Dr T. A. Gillie, Dr T. A. Hope, Miss Nicoll, and the staff for their co-operation.

Training School.—The Central Midwives Board for Scotland granted recognition of the Maternity Hospital as a training school for part one of the examination, held under its auspices for state-registered midwives. The training of pupil midwives, who are State-registered nurses, occupies a period of six months.

Fourteen pupil midwives completed training during the year.

General Administration.—The Maternity Hospital has completed the tenth year of its existence with a total of 1231 cases treated. This figure shows an increase of 130 over that of the previous year. The new extension containing 10 beds came into full operation during the year. It is still necessary to discharge many mothers on the sixth day after confinement in order to implement the reservations which have been made, and in spite of this considerable numbers have been turned away when making application for reservations. For those without possible alternative

arrangements, accommodation has been obtained at Meikleour House, Perthshire, administered by Perth County Council. The capacity of the Maternity Hospital is usually fully reserved about seven months ahead.

It will be necessary to pursue the policy of rigidly restricting bookings until such time as the urgent need for increased bed accommodation is implemented.

It is necessary, once more, to draw urgent and particular attention to the overcrowding existing in the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics. The Clinic consists of one room along with a waiting-room, which is available to the whole hospital. It needs no imagination to picture the difficulties encountered in this Department. It is imperative, therefore, that the building of a new Clinic, planned as a separate and independent unit, should be given the highest priority.

The following table provides a review of the work undertaken since 1926 at Davaar Maternity Home and the Maternity Hospital:—

Year	Dunfermline Burgh.			Western District of Fife County.			Total
	Total Births	Births in Hospital	Percentage of Total births occurring in Hospital.	Total Births.	Births in Hospital.	Percentage of total births occurring in Hospital	Births occurring in Hospital
1926	764	165	21.5%		88		253
1927	664	149	22.4%		65		214
1928	640	208	32.5%		70		278
1929	575	222	38.6%		96		318
1930	587	222	37.8%		101		323
1931	650	282	43.3%		139		421
1932	550	251	45.6%		181		432
1933	562	277	49.2%	1267	166	13.1%	443
1934	590	291	49.3%	1129	138	12.2%	429
1935	569	293	51.4%	1180	175	14.8%	468
1936	573	280	48.8%	1219	155	12.7%	435
1937	573	290	*50.6%	1072	172	16.0%	*462
1938	547	354	64.7%	1190	264	22.1%	618
1939	656	449	68.4%	1134	387	34.1%	836
1940	625	405	64.8%	1021	476	46.6%	881
1941	730	468	64.1%	1083	484	44.6%	952
1942	789	456	57.7%	1102	405	36.7%	861
1943	903	416	46.0%	1178	375	31.4%	791
1944	914	435	47.5%	1182	384	32.4%	819
1945	824	367	44.5%	1104	428	38.7%	795
1946	921	457	49.6%	1301	462	35.5%	919
1947	956	504	52.7%	1342	480	35.7%	984

NOTES ON TABLE.

*—Year of opening of Maternity Hospital.

Owing to reorganisation of county area, comparable figures for the Western area are not available before 1933.

Bandrum Children's Home.—

Bandrum Children's Home, Saline.	Whether long or short-stay.	Number of Beds Provided at the End of the Year		
		Aged 0-2	Aged 2-5	Others
Maintained by the Local Authority...	Long	10 Cots		22 Beds

Of the many medical schemes founded by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust for the benefit of Dunfermline children, none was more important than the establishment of Bandrum House in 1927, as a convalescent home. The children are selected for admission from those attending the various Child Welfare and School Clinics, or by recommendation from their own family doctors or from the various hospitals. They are nearly all debilitated and ailing from various causes, their chief need being ample rest and quiet, regular hours of sleep, and good food and fresh air.

At the beginning of the year 18 children were in residence and 142 were admitted during the year, making a total of 160 children (60 girls and 100 boys). The majority of the children were over 5 years of age. The average duration of stay was 55 days. The average gain in weight was 2 lbs. 6 ozs. A few deprived children were also accommodated temporarily at Bandrum for a period during the year. This was an unsatisfactory experience, and confirmed the principle that convalescent and healthy children should not be accommodated together. On several occasions during the year the Home was closed on account of infectious disease.

The second year of the Town Council's proprietorship of Bandrum has been a success, and appreciation is again recorded of the services of Dr Beveridge, Miss McPherson the Matron, and the Staff.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

Under the provisions of the Midwives' and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927, one private nursing home is registered with accommodation for maternity cases. No new applications for registration were received.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two ambulances belonging to the St Andrew's Ambulance Association stationed in Dunfermline, and one belonging to the British Red Cross Society stationed at Rosyth. The West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital possesses one ambulance, and one saloon car for discharge of patients. These last two vehicles are of considerable age and in need of replacement. There is a saloon car at Bandrum Children's Home for the admission and discharge of patients, which has given long service and requires immediate replacement.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Copies of the book produced by the Glasgow Public Health Department, entitled "The Health of the Mother and Child," were made available at the Child Welfare Clinics.

The Scottish Council for Health Education issued health leaflets and posters which were distributed to Child Welfare Clinics and Schools.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

The arrangements made under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), 1933-1945, were satisfactory. Of a total of 10 ships arriving at Rosyth from foreign ports, 3 were found to have come from an infected Port during the year, but were granted free pratique.

APPENDIX I.

List of Midwives (with Names, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who, up to 31st December 1947, have given notice under Section 18 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, of their intention to practice in the Burgh of Dunfermline.

	No.
Ruby Aitchison, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	16949
Lily Beveridge, 128 Main Street, Townhill, Dunfermline	4573
M. Calder, St Margaret's Hospital, Dunfermline	12522
Mary Cargill, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	17469
Elizabeth Cox, 26 Queensferry Road, Rosyth	7060
* Jean Imrie, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	17888
† Isabella Leadbetter, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth	5365
J. F. Leslie, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	14755
M. L. Martin, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	10139
Mary McCormack, Garthdee Nursing Home, Dunfermline	13257
E. McLachlan, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	18085
* Sarah Kate McNeil, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	17929
M. McWilliams, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	10633
Annie T. Nicoll, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	4291
J. Ogilvie, 95 Admiralty Road, Rosyth	5288
J. Slater, 22 Chamberfield Road, Dunfermline	14276
† Lucy Stonely, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth	5367
I. G. Strachan, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	15514
* Elizabeth Todd, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	11514
A. Walker, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	10843
J. C. Whyte, Garthdee Nursing Home, Dunfermline	10474
Christina Young, 80 Bruce Street, Dunfermline	874

* Dunfermline District Nursing Association.

† Rosyth District Nursing Association.

APPENDIX II.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified, etc., during the year ended 31st December 1947:—

DISEASE.		Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											
		At Age—Years.										Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
		At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			
Cerebro-Spinal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fever	F.	5	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	5	—	
Chickenpox ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Diphtheria...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
Acute Infective	M.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Jaundice... ..	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	3	
	F.	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	
Measles	M.	252	3	128	116	4	—	1	—	—	6	246	
	F.	255	3	134	114	4	—	—	—	—	5	250	
Ophthalmia	M.	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	
Neonatorum ...	F.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Pneumonia,	M.	20	—	3	2	3	2	1	7	2	14	6	
Acute Primary	F.	10	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	2	4	6	
Pneumonia (not	M.	20	8	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	
otherwise notifiable)	F.	10	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Polomyelitis,	M.	6	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	6	—	
Acute	F.	8	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	6	2	
Puerperal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pyrexia	F.	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	
Scarlet Fever ...	M.	23	—	6	15	2	—	—	—	—	23	—	
	F.	29	—	10	17	2	—	—	—	—	29	—	
Whooping-	M.	27	3	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Cough	F.	36	4	21	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	34	
TOTAL		M. 368	27	164	145	11	2	4	8	7	75	293	
	F.	367	15	170	152	15	7	3	2	3	70	297	

APPENDIX III.

RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS														Number of cases notified during year in which di- gnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed.	Cases removed to hospital.	Cases not removed to hos- pital.	Cases notified in 1946 and removed to hospital for first time 1947.
Age Groups.																	
—1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total	Under 15	15+						
Pulmonary ...	Males ...	—	—	4	6	5	5	—	22	2	20	4	18	4			
	{Females	—	—	6	11	2	—	—	21	2	18	7	14	2			
	{Total ...	—	—	10	17	7	5	—	43	4	38	11	32	6			
Non-pulmonary	Males ...	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	6	1	4	2	4	—			
	{Females	—	2	2	3	—	1	—	9	6	1	5	4	1			
	{Total ...	—	2	4	3	4	1	—	15	7	5	7	8	1			
Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary	Males ...	—	—	7	7	5	5	—	28	3	24	6	22	4			
	{Females	—	2	3	4	7	2	1	30	8	19	12	18	3			
	{Total ...	—	2	7	4	14	7	6	58	11	43	18	40	7			

Number of Persons Resident in the Burgh as at 31st December 1947, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis (only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included).

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	160
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	54
Total	214

APPENDIX IV.

DEATHS IN DUNFERMLINE BURGH DURING 1947.
CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected).

The following Table shows the Cause of Death at the various Age Groups:—

Causes of Death.	All Ages	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & over.
Cerebro spinal fever...	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	M. 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	M. 9	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
	F. 10	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other forms of tuberculosis ...	M. 2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. 4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles ...	M. 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. 2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infectious or parasitic diseases ...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F. 5	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant tumours ...	M. 34	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	13	10	3	...
	F. 36	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	6	6	7	1
Diabetes mellitus ...	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other general diseases ...	M. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F. 4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...

Other digestive diseases ...	M.	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
	F.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis acute or chronic ...	M.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...
	F.	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Other diseases of genito- urinary system ...	M.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	1
	F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Other puerperal causes ...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	M.	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age ...	M.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
	F.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8
Suicide ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road transport accidents ...	M.	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other violence ...	M.	14	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	3	2	1	...
	F.	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	2
Causes ill defined or unknown.	M.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
	F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
All causes ...	{ M.	282	20	5	4	1	9	7	11	25	52	73	59	16
	{ F.	270	21	7	1	1	10	10	18	25	24	54	74	25
Both sexes ...		552	41	12	5	2	19	17	29	50	76	127	133	41

APPENDIX V.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified from the Different Wards of the Burgh.

Diseases.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Total
Measles	44	69	81	21	25	100	170	510
Scarlet fever	6	7	7	—	3	18	34	75
Whooping cough	14	11	18	2	3	4	11	63
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4	3	12	1	1	6	16	43
Pneumonia, lobar	3	2	8	3	1	5	10	32
Pneumonia, broncho-	7	4	6	1	1	5	6	30
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	2	2	—	—	1	11	16
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	2	2	5	—	1	1	4	15
Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	1	—	2	—	4	4	14
Erysipelas	3	1	2	—	2	2	—	10
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	5
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals...	86	103	144	31	38	149	273	824



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1947

BY

ALEXR. H DUNCAN, M.R.SAN I., M.INST.P.C ,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

*To the Department of Health for Scotland, and
the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of
the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline*

JUDGE OF POLICE MISS FREW AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the general sanitary condition of the Burgh and of the work performed by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1947.

This report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions contained in D.H.S. Circular No. 10/1948, and I have again included a Tabular Statement giving particulars in greater detail of some of the work commented upon in the report.

It is not possible to record any outstanding progress in any branch of our varied duties due, as mentioned in the report, to the many restrictions and difficulties still being experienced in our national recovery effort.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the support given by the Town Council and, in particular, the Health and Cleansing Committees.

Once again I would express my indebtedness to other officials for the assistance rendered in various ways, and I desire to record my cordial appreciation of the services rendered by the staff and employees.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
35 Queen Anne Street,

Dunfermline, 7th September 1948.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATISTICS.

Area of Burgh in Acres	7.674
Miles of Streets and Roads	55.78
Population (Census 1931)	34,954
Population estimated at end of year	44,904
Number of Inhabited houses	12,048
Gross Valuation	£410,435
Gross Rateable Value	£354,896
Sum represented by 1d. Rate—Owner	£1,469
Occupier	1,483
	<hr/>
	£2,952

WATER SUPPLY.

QUALITY AND SUFFICIENCY.

As mentioned in last year's report, the duplication of the 15-in. trunk main from Burnfoot Mill to Glensherup Reservoir was completed, thus effecting the duplication of the 12-in. and 15-in. trunk mains from Glensherup to Craigluscar, as a result of which a greater draw can now be taken from Glensherup Reservoir. This will greatly ease the work required to maintain the town supply in the event of a burst on this section.

The laying of a 9-in. diameter spun iron main from the bottom of Moodie Street to the Cottage Inn via Nethertown Broad Street and St. Leonard's Street, a distance of 1450 yards, was completed. This main, while replacing the old 2½-in. pipe following the same route, makes provision for future development in the Brucefield Area. An alternative supply route is also made available to Rosyth in the event of repair being necessary to the 12-in. main in the Grange Road.

The replacing of the existing 4-in. cast iron main with a 6-in. asbestos cement main from the Hydrostat at Lilliehill to Muircock-hall Farm, a distance of 1920 yards, as mentioned in the previous report, has now been completed. Provision has been made for extending this 6-in. main to Kingseat should there be further development in that area.

At Burnside Street Housing Site, Rosyth the following mains were laid :—230 yards of 6-in. asbestos cement pipe, 520 yards of

4-in. spun iron pipe, and 75 yards of 3-in. spun iron pipe, while work was commenced at Woodmill Housing Site, where some 700 yards of 4-in. spun iron pipe were laid.

At the end of the year there were approximately 157,161,000 gallons of water in store at the reservoirs at Glensherup and Craigluscar, and throughout the year the quantity and quality of the water supply, both for domestic and trade purposes, were well maintained.

Average daily consumpt per head for domestic purposes amounted to	31.60 gallons.
Average daily consumpt per head for trade purposes amounted to	14.95 gallons.
Total daily consumpt per head for all purposes	46.55 gallons.

Three complaints were received during the year, alleging that the domestic water supply was unfit due to discoloration, and one sample of such water was sent to the Analyst, who reported on the chemical analysis and bacteriological examination of this water as follows :—

ONE MILLION PARTS OF THIS WATER YIELD:

Free Ammonia .. .. .	.002
Albuminoid Ammonia .. .. .	.172
Carbonate of Lime, etc.	22.00
Chlorine	8.00
Nitrogen, as Nitrates	0.08
Nitrites	None
Hardness, in Clark's Degrees	14°
Lead, or other poisonous Metals	None

REMARKS.

This water has a yellow colour (30 Hazen Scale) and contains brownish coloured sedimentary material which gives it a poor and uninviting appearance. On incubation at blood heat it had a decayed vegetable odour. The pH value is 6.9.

The yield of Free Ammonia and the content of Nitrates are both in insignificant amounts, indicating freedom from sewage contamination. The yield of Albuminoid Ammonia is moderate in proportion while the oxygen absorbed from N/8 Permanganate "four hours' test" of 0.332 part per 100,000 represents more than the usual amount of dissolved and readily oxidisable organic matter. Saline material is low, leaving the water soft.

The presumptive test for coliform bacilli was positive in 25 millilitres of the water and the combination of definitive tests indicated an intermediate form mainly derived from soil. The Counts at both temperatures are excessive.

In my opinion this water, in its present state, is not up to modern requirements for drinking and other domestic uses. The physical condition is not all that can be desired and the suspended solids almost suggest a collection at a dead end of the main. Flushing may get rid of these solids and generally improve the quality of the water.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive Colon Test.								Agar Counts	
	100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.	48 hrs. 1 ml 22°C.	37°C.
12	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°					4,560	2,140
24	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°						
48	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°						

Definitive Colon Tests.

				+	Positive.
				—	Negative.
Indol Test	—			A.G.	Acid and Gas.
Methyl Red Test	+			°	No reaction.
Vosges Proskauer Test	—			S.G.	Spreading growth interfering with counts.
Growth on Citrate Agar	+			A.	Acid only.

An intermediate type of *B. Coli* in 25 millilitres of water—mainly from soil. Counts are excessive. Bacteriologically not satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.

The following new sewers were laid during the year, namely, 112 yards of 18-in., 127 yards of 12-in., and 405 yards of 9-in. pipe at Burnside Scheme, Rosyth; and 317 yards of 12-in., 837 yards of 9-in., and 410 yards of 6-in. pipe at Woodmill Housing Site.

Sixty complaints were received concerning choked or defective drains, and following verbal and written intimations the necessary remedial measures were effected.

Two hundred and four smoke tests were applied to the drains of 149 dwelling-houses and eleven other premises, in addition to which renewals and extensions were effected to the drains of forty-four properties.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

The sewage from the Burgh is discharged without treatment or purification into the Forth Estuary at two points, one at North Queensferry and the other near Charlestown. This method of disposal continues to give satisfaction, and no complaints were received during the year.

SCAVENGING—METHODS AND EFFICIENCY.

As in former years the Cleansing Department performed its various functions to the satisfaction of the majority of the citizens, only nine complaints being received. These complaints concerned the existence of dirty swill bins, damaged dustbins, and fly infestation at refuse coups, and immediate action was taken in all cases to effect the necessary remedy.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

There is a twice weekly refuse collection service in the Burgh with the exception of the central area, in which there is a daily service, and from various observations this appears to be adequate.

The daily yield of household refuse was approximately 29 tons. It has to be reported that difficulty is still encountered with the unauthorised and surreptitious dumping of household and garden refuse on open spaces and vacant sites. This practice has really no justification as ample facilities are provided for the frequent removal of all refuse, including garden rubbish, the latter of which is removed in reasonable quantities not exceeding one bin per visit. It is again incumbent to mention not only the desirability but real necessity, in the interests of hygiene, to provide adequate and suitable storage facilities for household refuse pending its removal, and householders are requested, as a safeguard against fly infestation, with its attendant risk of spreading disease, to provide a standard dustbin for the retention of all refuse.

There has been no augmentation of the fleet of freighters during the year under review, but considerable repairs and renewals, including new bodywork and repainting, have been effected.

DISPOSAL.

All refuse collected in the burgh is still disposed of by means of controlled tipping, and there were five coups in operation at the end of the year, while one coup, which had been in use for over twenty years, was completed and is now under cultivation, fitting testimony to the claim of Cleansing Authorities that controlled tipping is a very successful and economic means of reclaiming derelict or useless land.

The method at present adopted for obtaining soil for top dressing is to use horse transport to carry the soil excavated from the surface of the unfilled area to the infilled level, but an endeavour is now being made to obtain suitable mechanical equipment to perform the work of digging, transporting, and levelling the soil on the completed surface of infilled area.

The amount of refuse disposed of and the quantity of boiler ashes used for top dressing on the six coups for the year ending 15th May 1947, are shown in the appended table:—

Coups.	House Refuse. Tons.	Sweep- ings. Tons.	Shop Refuse. Tons.	Other Refuse. Tons.	Manure Tons.	Gully Cleanings. Tons.	Boiler Ashes. Ton.	Soil. Tons.	Total Tons
Halbeath	2,767	341	43	170	20	—	344	702	4,387
Liggarsbridge	—	—	—	3	—	—	21	1,425	1,449
Muircockhall	747	211	—	33	10	—	118	678	1,797
Pitt-nerieff... ..	4,363	171	15	117	17	638	579	1,690	7,590
Rosyth	2,229	298	63	180	30	—	381	4,671	7,852
Swallowdrum	11	49	173	144	430	—	28	24	859
Crossgates... ..	529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	529
Total tonnage...	10,646	1,070	294	647	507	638	1,471	9,190	24,463

The tonnage was calculated on test weighings, and other refuse comprises rubbish not definable as house refuse.

It will be noted that 529 tons of refuse were deposited at Crossgates, where it was used to form terracing at the local football ground.

STREET CLEANSING.

The method of street cleansing continued, as in previous years, namely, the beat system, whereby each orderly is responsible for certain streets, the actual area varying with the type of district, the central beats being smaller than those nearer the outskirts of the town. The work of street cleansing was assisted by the use of a Lacre Motor Sweeper, which was used in the housing scheme areas. As reported in the previous report, an order has been placed for a Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector, but at the end of the year delivery had not been effected.

An endeavour to improve the efficiency, both from the hygienic and æsthetic viewpoints, of the street cleansing operations was made by the provision of a two-bin orderly barrow to each sweeper, and it is felt that this change has achieved the desired effect.

The thoughtless depositing of litter on the streets and pavements of our city still, unfortunately, continues and tends to render somewhat ineffective the efforts of the street orderlies. While various methods have been employed, such as the provision of litter baskets and containers within the central area, in an attempt to provide facilities for the public to deposit their discarded materials, it has been found that such facilities, instead of being used, are really misused, the actual containers being subjected to very rough handling, resulting in their partial or total destruction, and subsequent removal from service. It seems that such behaviour can only be effectively counteracted by the imposition of a penalty enforceable more or less on the spot and at the time of the offence being committed.

Gully emptying was performed regularly by means of an S.D. Gully Emptier.

SNOW CLEARANCE.

During the period under review, Dunfermline experienced the worst snowstorm for at least fifty years, and the work devolving upon the Cleansing Department, as a result of the protracted nature of the storm, was rendered much more difficult owing to the impossibility of obtaining sufficient quantities of salt, which can be of such inestimable value during the first day of a snowfall. It is estimated that some 34,407 tons of snow were removed, and that the cost of removal was approximately £6,319. It is worthy of record that as a result of the colossal amount of snow requiring to be removed, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable dumps, all the usual outlets having been filled to capacity long before the cessation of the storm.

COSTS.

The following is a resumé of the report which the Department of Health for Scotland request annually :—

	Total Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Cost. 	Net Cost per head of Population.
(a) Street Cleansing, including water- ing, washing, disposal of street sweepings, and snow removal ..	£14,426	£51	£14,375	6s. 4.830d.
(b) Collection of house and trade refuse	9,551	45	9,506	4s. 2.807d.
(c) Disposal of house and trade refuse	2,984	—	2,984	1s. 3.984d.
(d) Public Conveniences	71	—	71	0s. 0.379d.
(e) Other Services undertaken	184	260	—96	—0s. 0.514d.
(f) Salvage	3,572	3,926	—354	—1s. 0.892d.
	£30,788	£4,282	£26,486	11s. 9.558d.

From the above costs and the tonnage for the corresponding year, the following calculations were made, viz.:—

Total quantity of house and trade refuse	11,587 tons.
Weight per head of population	5.163 cwt.
Daily yield per 1000 of population	14.109 cwt.
Yearly yield per 1000 of population	257.488 tons.
Yearly yield per occupied house	19.22 cwt.
Cost per person per year	11s. 9.558d.
Cost per person per day	0s. .387d.
Net cost of collection of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ...	16s. 6.96d.
Net cost of disposal of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ...	5s. 1.8d.
Total cost of collection and disposal per ton	21s. 8.76d.

The hours of labour and the corresponding costs for wages for the various duties undertaken by the Department during the year ending 15th May, 1947, are shown in the following table, in which the figures for the previous year are included for comparison :—

Class of Work.	15th May 1947.		15th May 1946.	
	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.
Refuse Collection	31,269 $\frac{3}{4}$	£3,018 8 6	31,130 $\frac{1}{4}$	£2,653 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Refuse Disposal	27,982	2,810 16 10	20,602 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,773 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Street Sweepings	70,419 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,849 15 3	80,067 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,098 13 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salvage	20,611 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,997 18 0	23,137 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,219 11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cleaning and Maintenance of				
Freighters and Depots	8,917 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,000 9 1	7,868	775 4 8
Public Conveniences	702	67 1 3	709	60 7 4
Vehicles Disinfected (Diseases				
of Animals Act)	438 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 11 11	493	41 11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Removal Slaughter House Offal				
and Manure	625 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 13 8	647	57 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trade Refuse (Collection and				
Disposal)	1,197 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 2 3	780	69 16 0
Gritting	11	13 5 5	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 0 1
Snow	16,969 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,785 7 7	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 14 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
* Other Payments	44	1,082 7 0	—	1,328 4 1
	179,188 $\frac{1}{4}$	£18,842 17 0	165,659 $\frac{1}{2}$	£16,107 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

* Other payments include Holiday Pay, Annual Holidays, Administration, Increases, Sick Pay, 'Bus Fares, and Cartage, etc.

SALVAGE.

As in former years success attended the salvage activities of the Department, 1,271 tons of material being salvaged which, when sold, realised a sum of £4,115.

The system of collection remained the same, but near the end of the year an experiment was tried with the issue of individual Kitchen Waste Containers to 1,000 householders, and the result was so gratifying that the Committee have ordered another 2,000 of these containers.

Needless to state the necessity of continuing salvage operations is still urgent, and appeals are regularly made to the public to co-operate to the full in this vital work of national recovery.

The extent and varied nature of the local salvage effort can be gauged by the details shown in the following table, viz.:—

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1947.

Material	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Aluminium	0	14	2	15	7	10½
Black Scrap	29	19	1	50	15	7½
Bones	2	13	1	7	19	9
Bottles (4,075 Doz.)	19	7	3	177	19	5
Brass	0	1	2	2	18	10
Copper	0	0	1	0	11	7
Destructor Scrap	138	10	3	270	2	11
Glass	33	19	1	31	0	9
Kitchen Waste	467	12	0	701	8	0
Lead	0	10	0	24	0	8
Manure	182	4	3	91	2	6
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	1	3	8
Paper	382	5	0	2,585	8	3
Pewter	0	0	1	0	1	9
Textiles	13	8	1	154	17	4½
Total weight	1,271 tons, 6 cwts. 3 qrs.					
Gross receipts	£4 114 18 11½					
Nett receipts	2,322 19 6½					
Yield per 1000 population per annum	100 7 3½					
Yield per 1000 population per month	8 7 3½					
Yield per person per annum	0 2 0					

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED FROM INCEPTION OF SALVAGE SCHEME IN NOVEMBER 1939 TO 31st DECEMBER 1947.

Material	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Bones	120	13	1	14	364	3	4
Bottles (22,900½ doz.)	73	7	2	23	623	7	10
Batteries	80	5	0	0	42	9	0
Destructor Scrap	1,180	14	1	0	2,439	7	5½
Footwear	6	1	2	0	40	9	6
Glass	744	10	3	0	663	4	4½
Iron	579	15	2	0	1,231	10	8½
Kitchen Waste	3,198	13	0	0	4,864	15	4½
Manure	996	2	1	0	413	16	6
Miscellaneous	131	11	2	0	176	17	9
Non-Ferrous Metals	35	12	0	13	694	12	5½
Paper	3,428	9	3	0	21,103	16	7
Rubber	46	19	2	0	92	13	1
Straw	47	8	3	0	162	9	7
Textiles	169	4	1	0	1,553	6	7½
Total weight	10,839 tons 9 cwts. 0 qrs. 22 lbs.						
Gross receipts	£34,467 0 2½						
Nett receipts	£15,968 11 7						
Yield per 1000 population	£840 13 2						
Yield per 1000 population per month	£8 11 6½						
Yield per person	£0 16 9½						

COUNTY SALVAGE.

The scheme whereby the Burgh co-operated with the surrounding County Area continued to operate during 1947, as a result of which 14 tons 5 cwts. of paper were returned to industry, and after deducting the cost of removal and disposal a sum of £64, 2s. 9d. was paid to the County Authorities.

MILITARY SALVAGE.

Similarly the arrangement continued in operation whereby the salvage from Military and other Service Units was transported into the Cleansing Depot at Market Street for handling and sorting, and resulted in the undernoted quantities of scrap material being retrieved for further use, viz. :—

Material	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Destructor Scrap	28	19	3	28	19	9
Glass	2	4	1	0	9	3
Lead	0	9	2	4	15	0
Light Iron	20	0	1	15	0	2½
Paper	7	12	0	34	4	1
Rags	0	4	2	0	18	0
Total Tonnage	59	10	1			

Receipts received by the Army Authorities after deducting cost of sorting and disposal, amounted to £84, 6s. 3½d.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

As a result of a survey now completed, it was discovered that the number of dry closets, privy middens, and ash pits in the burgh is :—

Dry Closets	39
Privy Middens	Nil.
Ashpits	20

There were 6 additional water closets erected during the year, reducing the incidence of W.C.'s used in common. The W.C.'s now used in common are as follows :—

Number of water closets used by 2 families	456
" " 3 families	307
" " 4 families	139
" " 5 or more families	32
Total	934

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Toilet Rooms and Public Conveniences were maintained in a sanitary and hygienic condition, and during the year under review, electric light was installed into the premises at Campbell Street, Pilmuir Street, Whirlbut, and Palace Buildings, Rosyth. Unfortunately, these structures are still subjected to considerable misuse and damage.

The income from these premises amounted to £1,549, and the cost of supervision was £2,292, while repairs and supplies cost £720.

OUTSIDE WATER SUPPLY.

The incidence of houses having an outside water supply is as follows :—

	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	1 for 5	1 for 6	1 for 7	1 for 8	Houses.
Ward 1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ward 2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	12
Ward 3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Ward 4	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Ward 5	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	15
Ward 6	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
Ward 7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	17	15	3	5	—	—	—	1	84

LACK OF CLEANLINESS IN COMMON WATER CLOSETS.

15 Notices were served on the users of four separate W.C.'s intimating the need for these being cleaned in weekly rotation.

Fifty defects found in water closets were intimated to the owners, and on re-inspection it was found that all of these had been remedied.

WASHING HOUSE BYE-LAWS.

During the year 46 intimations were issued to owners regarding the existence of various structural defects, and on re-inspection it was found that repairs had been executed

RIVERS POLLUTION.

10 complaints were received during the year concerning pollution and obstruction of streams within the burgh.

Those complaints concerned the Headwell Burn, the Lyne Burn, Tower Burn, and Townhill Loch.

After investigation it was found that four instances of pollution were due to choked or defective sewers, and in two cases the pollution was due to defective drains. These defects were brought to the notice of the persons concerned, and subsequent inspections revealed that the nuisances had been abated.

The pollution of the Brankholm Burn was also investigated. It was observed that sewage matter was being discharged in considerable volume from a conduit on the south bank of the burn at

the west end of the park. After numerous tests had been carried out, it was discovered that the pollution was caused by a defective length of sewer on the south side of the park. This was brought to the notice of the Department concerned, and the necessary repairs were carried out. Subsequent testing revealed that the pollution had ceased.

Another complaint was received from the tenants of the prefabricated houses in Frew Place, Kingseat, alleging that smells were emanating from the ditch and water-logged ground at rear of these houses, and a sample of water was taken from the outlet of the septic tank which is situated approximately 113 yards from the rear of the nearest house, and also from this ditch. This effluent simply discharged into an open ditch, by means of which it is conveyed into swampy ground and thence appears to enter Loch Fitty. The Analyst reported as follows:—

5356 Effluent Kingseat, Septic Tank.

5357 Ditch Water in swampy ground, Frew Place.

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

	5356	5357
Free Ammonia	6.08	0.31
Albuminoid Ammonia	1.26	1.40
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 days at 65°F.) ...	43.84	2.24
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate " 4 hours' test "	6.88	14.88
Total Suspended Solids	21.50	372.00
Consisting of Organic Solids	19.70	104.00
Consisting of Inorganic Solids	1.80	268.00
Strength (McGowan Formula)	103.4	166.3
pH Value	6.2	6.5

The standards recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposals are 3 parts suspended solids and 2 parts per 100,000 of biochemical oxygen demand. The septic tank liquor does not come within measurable distance of these standards. It is, in fact, a very strong effluent and likely to cause a nuisance unless dilution is sufficient to oxygenate the flow of the stream.

In the ditch water the B.O.D. is slightly higher than the limiting figure, but the suspended solids are excessive and of a readily oxidisable nature and liable to putrefy if they settle in any back-water. The flow of the stream may, however, prevent settlement of the solids and dilution will be the chief factor in preventing de-oxygenation of the stream water and subsequent nuisance value.

This matter was reported to the Health and Drainage Committees, and ultimately it was decided, pending the construction of modern sewage purification works at Kingseat, which project was bound up with the future, including possible re-development of the Kingseat Area, to extend the outlet sewer from the septic tank for a

length of some 200 yards and to clean out the natural water course, along which the effluent flows to Loch Fitty. This work has been done and has alleviated to some extent the nuisance existing at this point.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trades carried on within the burgh are conducted within the Slaughter House premises, and having regard to the extremely unsatisfactory structural condition of the various buildings, the work is performed in a manner more or less free from nuisance.

As already mentioned, the whole of this structure is somewhat obsolete, and plans are presently under consideration whereby some degree of modernisation will be effected.

SCHOOLS.

All the schools in the burgh were inspected during the year, involving 25 inspections and the issue of 14 written and 10 verbal intimations. The defects noted consisted of:—Obsolete trough closets, defective fittings, defective and unhygienic drinking fountains, the general cleanliness of the internal walls, the existence of air raid shelters on playgrounds, lack of impervious surfaces on playgrounds, unsuitable staff rooms, insufficiency of W.C. accommodation, and washing facilities.

Remedial measures were effected, but it is still, unfortunately, the case that in a great many instances nothing short of wholesale reconstruction will suffice to render these buildings suitable, from the hygienic and environmental standpoint, for the training of our future citizens.

During the year all the schools within the burgh reverted to their primary function, Pittencrieff School having been de-requisitioned at that time, as a result of which there are now 13 Schools in use within the city. Progress has also been made in the provision of suitable dining halls, and these premises were all inspected, being found in a satisfactory condition.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

A list showing the number and types of mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Burgh is appended herewith:—

MECHANICAL

Aerated Waters	5	Jeweller	2
Bakeries	15	Joinery	9
Baths	1	Laundry	6
Beer Bottling	3	Lithography	1
Blacksmith	3	Loco Repairs	1
Bleachers	1	Millers	2
Boot Repairs	5	Motor Vehicle Repairs	16
Book Binding	1	Oatmeal Grinding	1
Brickmaking	1	Optician	1
Building Materials	1	Photography	3
Butchers	17	Preserved Meats	1
Cabinet Making	2	Printing	6
Cartwright	1	Rope Manufacturer	1
Coach Building	3	Rubber Shoes & Allied Products	1
Coach Painting	2	Saddlery	1
Coffin Furnishing	1	Sausage Manufacturer	5
Concrete Blocks	2	Saw Mills	2
Cooked Meats	1	Sheet Metal Worker	1
Cotton and Linen Weaving	2	Silk Weaving	4
Dairy	1	Stables and Garage	1
Dressmaking	5	Stone Mason	1
Dry Cleaning	2	Stone Sawing	1
Electrical Engineering	2	Sulphate of Ammonia	1
Electricity Generating	4	Tailoring	4
Embroidery	3	Underclothing	1
Engineering & Textile Machinery	1	Upholstery	2
Firewood Cutting	1	Watch and Clock Repairs	3
Gas Repairs	1	Weighing Machine Repairs	1
General Engineering	2	Whisky Blending	1
Glazing	2	Wireless Repairs	1
Golf Club Manufacturing	1		
Ice Manufacturer	1		176
Ingot Manufacturer	1		

NON-MECHANICAL

Blacksmiths	3	Plumbing	5
Boot Repairing	1	Rag Sorting	1
Cooked Meat Manufacturer	1	Saddlery	1
Dairy	1	Tailoring	1
Dressmaking	2	Tripe Dressing	1
Electrical Engineering	1	Umbrella Repairs	1
Furniture Repairing	1	Upholstery	3
Gut Scraping	1	Watch Repairs	1
Millinery	1	Weighing Machine Repairs	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	1		
Painting of Buildings	1		32
Photography	3		

During the year the occupiers of 5 mechanical factories were intimated regarding the inadequacy of the sanitary accommodation existing in their premises, and the occupiers of two non-mechanical factories were intimated regarding the existence of various insanitary conditions at their premises. Subsequent inspections revealed that the necessary remedial measures had been carried out.

Two additional W.C.'s were installed in a mechanical factory, while the sanitary accommodation in two factories was reconstructed. One W.C. was introduced into a non-mechanical factory.

Visits of inspection were made to eight building sites to ascertain the nature and condition of the sanitary accommodation provided for the use of the workers, and these were found to be satisfactory with the exception of one structure, where on two occasions it was necessary to draw attention to certain unsatisfactory conditions obtaining thereat.

BAKEHOUSES.

Regular inspections were made of bakery premises, and certain unsatisfactory conditions were brought to the notice of the management.

During the year an old and very obsolete bakery was completely demolished and new premises erected on the site. This bakery is very modern and very well equipped.

Additional sanitary accommodation was introduced into another bakery, as a result of which a considerable improvement was effected.

At another bakery considerable repairs were effected to the structure and adequate washing facilities installed.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

During the year two premises were let for this purpose. Regular inspection is carried out in order to maintain sanitary conditions within these premises.

Twenty families were housed at the above premises.

One family was removed during the year, and the apartment thus vacated was closed as unfit for human habitation.

LODGING HOUSES.

There is one lodging house in the burgh, and during the year the average number of men residing within it was eighty. Regular inspection of these premises is carried out, and verbal and written intimations were issued to the owner regarding the unsatisfactory condition of walls, bedding, and sanitary accommodation.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The following table, compiled by Mr J. W. Gladstone

Cemetery Superintendent, shows the number of interments for each calendar month, viz. :—

	Dunfermline Cemetery.	Douglas Bank Cemetery.	Abbey Churchyard
January	61	3	—
February	55	7	—
March	59	9	—
April	43	11	—
May	43	6	—
June	39	3	—
July	34	3	1
August	39	1	—
September	25	5	—
October	36	6	—
November	38	5	1
December	50	4	1
	<hr/> 522	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 3

The Local Authority had to undertake the arranging and defraying the cost of two interments of two destitute persons, who died in an institution. The cost of these interments was £12, 8s.

NUISANCES.

563 complaints were received during the year, and of these, 22 were found to be unjustified when investigated. A total of 844 nuisances were dealt with, in the course of which 635 intimations were sent and 1485 visits of inspection were made.

The following table shows the number and variety of the nuisances dealt with during the year :—

Accumulations	63	Offensive Smells	12
Animals Causing Nuisance	3	Water Supply Discoloured	3
Atmospheric Pollution	5	W.C.'s Defective	50
Drains Choked	92	W.C.'s Dirty	3
Drains Defective	22	Wash Houses Defective	46
Houses Dirty	46	Areas and passages dirty	21
Houses Damp	40	Water courses causing nuisance	5
Premises Pest Infested and Verminous	44	Sewers Choked	8
Houses, General Defects	131	Sewers Defective	3
Roofs Leaking	95	Chimneys Defective	21
Rainwater fittings defective	87	Flooding, Areas, Houses, etc.	19
Stairs Defective	8	Water Pipes Burst	16

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

An intensive campaign of Rat destruction was carried out on the public sewers within the burgh, and so far, as presently ascertainable, the results would appear to be very satisfactory.

During the year the undernoted premises were dealt with and the understated number of rats and mice were destroyed :—

PREMISES.

Aviary	1	Railway Property	1
Coups	5	Restaurants	2
Dwelling Houses	57	Schools	2
Factories	4	Shops	9
Farms	4	Stables	2
Hotels	2	Theatres	2
Institutions	3	Warehouses	2
Parks	1	Yards	3

Total No. of Premises	100
Number of Rats Trapped	770
Number of Rats Poisoned	670
Number of Rats Gassed.. .. .	60
Total No. of Rats Destroyed	1500
Total No. of Mice Destroyed	378
Total No. of visits to above premises	1514

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Four complaints were received during the year alleging excessive emission of smoke from the following sources :—

Factory Chimneys	3	Garden Refuse	1
-------------------------	---	----------------------	---

As a result of these complaints five observations were made and four intimations were issued.

The installation of a modern mechanical stoker at factory premises resulted in reducing the volume of smoke emission to a minimum.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

There were three caravans situated within the burgh, occupied as follows :—

- Van No. 1.—Family of four, comprising 1 man, 1 woman, 2 boys.
 Van No. 2.—Family of two, comprising 1 man, 1 woman.
 Van No. 3.—Family of three, comprising 1 man, 1 woman, 1 girl.

The caravans were inspected during the year and found to be in a clean condition. A water supply and sanitary accommodation are available on the sites occupied by these vans.

The "Shows" visited the town on three occasions during the year. Regular inspection was carried out; the vans and area were found to be clean, while suitable sanitary accommodation was provided on the sites. The regular removal of refuse and kitchen waste was undertaken at a reasonable charge by the Cleansing Department.

In March the "Shows" visited the town, during which 25 families comprising 21 males, 26 females, 9 boys, and 19 girls were housed in 28 caravans, while in September the "Shows" again visited the town, and on this occasion 21 families comprising 24 males, 32 females, 9 boys, and 8 girls were housed in 24 caravans.

In November another firm of "Shows" visited the Rosyth Area of the burgh, when 7 families comprising 7 males, 8 females, 5 boys, and 4 girls were housed in 8 caravans.

DIRTY AND VERMINOUS HOUSES.

64 dwelling-houses were dealt with throughout the year, of which 46 were dirty and 18 verminous.

The latter were treated with insecticides and fumigants according to the type of infestation, while the unsatisfactory conditions existing within the dirty houses were remedied by regular inspection.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The Public Baths in Pilmuir Street continue to be efficiently administered under the management of Mr William Cumming, Baths Superintendent, and considerable improvements, affording greater facilities to the public, have been effected during the year under review.

Two samples of water were taken from the Swimming Pond and submitted for bacteriological examination, and one for chemical analysis. The Bacteriologist reported that the first sample was bacteriologically unsatisfactory, while the second sample taken 20 days later was reported to be bacteriologically very good. The sample taken at the later date for chemical analysis was stated to be almost sterile and excellent for bathing purposes.

This improvement was effected by the adjustment of the Chlorination Plant in such a way as to increase the amount of free chlorine in the water.

The bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of these samples were as undernoted, viz. :—

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Sample.	No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive Colon Test.								Agar Counts 48 hrs. 1 ml.	
		100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.	22°C	37°C.
	12	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°	°	°	°	3780	5800
	24	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°	°	°		
	48	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°	°	°		

Definitive Colon Tests.

Sample

Indol Test	+	+	Positive.
Methyl Red Test	+	—	Negative.
Voges Proskauer Test	—	A.G.	Acid and Gas.
Growth on Citrate Agar	—	°	No reaction.
		S.G.	Spreading growth interfering with counts.
		A.	Acid only.

Typical B. Coli in 5 millilitres of water. Bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

Sample.	No. of Hours Incubation.	100 ml.	Presumptive Colon Test							Agar Counts	
			50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.	48 hrs. 1 ml.	
	12	°								—	1
	24	°									
	48	°									

Definitive Colon Tests.

Sample

Indol Test		+	Positive
Methyl Red Test	none	—	Negative.
Voges Proskauer Test		A.G.	Acid and Gas.
Growth of Citrate Agar		°	No reaction
		S.G.	Spreading growth interfering with counts.
		A	Acid Only.

No reaction for B. Coli in 100 millilitres of water.

Bacteriologically very good. Residual Free Chlorine, 0.5 p.p.m.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Results expressed in parts per million.

Free Ammonia	0.026
Albuminoid Ammonia	2.708
Chlorine in Chlorides	57.00
Nitrogen as Nitrates	7.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	None
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate " 1 hours test "	2.56
Free Chlorine	0.50
Colour (Hazen Scale)	3
pH Value	5.0

This water is nearly colourless and presents a good appearance. The only outstanding result in the chemical analysis is the yield of Albuminoid Ammonia which is higher than usual, but both Free Ammonia and Nitrates are in moderate proportion and do not suggest any serious contamination.

The chemical results may, however, be neglected as the presumptive test for coliform bacilli was negative in 100 millilitres and only one colony developed at blood heat. The residual Chlorine of 0.5 part per million will keep the water almost sterile and excellent for bathing purposes.

HOUSING.

The following report shows the work performed under the various Housing Acts:—

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected:—

(a) During the year	15
(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a))	992

NOTE.—In addition, 689 houses were re-inspected during the year.

2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (a) During the year | 4 |
| (b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a)) | 1126 |

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet | Nil. |
| 4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during the year | Nil |
| 5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so | Nil |
| 6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 246 | 10 |
| 7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink ... | Nil |
| 8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during the year | Nil. |
| 9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so | Nil. |
| 10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 | Nil. |

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

- | | |
|--|------|
| 11. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during the year under Section 14 (1) | Nil. |
| 12. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during the year following on notices under Section 14 (1) | Nil |
| 13. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during the year by Town Council under Section 15 (1) | Nil. |
| 14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during the year for a notice under Section 14 (1) | Nil. |
| 15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during the year in terms of Section 16 (1) | Nil. |
| 16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1):— | |
| (a) Undertaking has been given during the year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, | Nil |
| (b) Undertaking has been given during the year that house will be rendered fit | Nil. |
| (c) Demolition orders have been made during the year under Section 16 (3) | Nil. |
| (d) Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) ... | Nil. |
| 17. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit during the year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) | Nil. |
| 18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 | Nil. |
| 19. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during the year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... | Nil. |

20. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during the year in terms of Section 31 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced Nil
- 1 The general character of defects found was:—
- (a) Insufficient sanitary accommodation and water supply.
 - (b) Dampness, lack of damp-proof course, age of structure, lack of or insufficient sub floor ventilation.
 - (c) No through ventilation, lack of open spaces around buildings and lack of paving and drainage of areas.
 - (d) Defective roofing, grates, chimneys, plasterwork, flooring, windows, and walls.
 - (e) Inadequate natural lighting.
 - (f) Lack of or insufficient washing facilities and press accommodation.
 - (g) Defective and insanitary drainage.
2. Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, 287 intimations were issued drawing attention to defects existing in dwelling-houses. 40 of these referred to dampness, 95 to defective and leaking roofs, 21 to defective chimneys, and 131 to minor defects. This type of work, although somewhat unspectacular, is nevertheless of great importance, having as it undoubtedly has an effect upon the environmental conditions under which a large proportion of our population live. It is, therefore, rather regrettable that due to a combination of circumstances, such as the accumulation of unrepaired defects throughout the war period, the present shortage of labour and material, and housing accommodation, the latter of which prevents the closing of some of the old property concerned, and the concentration, rightly or wrongly, of all available supplies and labour on the erection of new houses, as well as in some cases the operation of building licences, it has been found extremely difficult and even in some cases, impossible to have the necessary remedial measures effected. Such a position means that tenants have to continue residing in sub standard housing accommodation while this Department spends a considerable time and effort in inspecting and re-inspecting these properties, during which period neither the tenants nor public generally fully appreciate the difficulties to be overcome.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935.

At Headwell 32 permanent brick houses and 30 Swedish timber houses were completed and let in 1947. 134 "Arcon" prefabricated houses were erected and let, 70 at Baldrigeburn, 47 at Bellyeoman, and 17 at Elliot Street. 50 reconditioned huts at Waxwing Camp were let, and 5 houses were built by private enterprise, while a further 6 houses were made available by the conversion of 4 large houses and one store room.

Work is still proceeding on the schemes at Headwell and St. Leonard's, at the former of which there will be 150 houses and at the latter 350, while good progress was made at the Woodmill Scheme where the Scottish Special Housing Association are erecting 150 houses for miners, 50 per cent. of which will be let to miners being transferred into the area, and the remainder will be occupied by miners at present residing in unsatisfactory housing conditions in Dunfermline. In addition work is in progress on the erection of

120 houses at Burnside Street, Rosyth, and at the end of the year under review 16 temporary or "Arcon" prefabricated houses were in course of erection in the Rex Park, Brucelield.

913 notices were issued to owners and occupiers under the terms of Section 7 (Sub-Section 2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, informing them of the permitted number of their houses.

3 notices under Section 109 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, as amended by Section 7 (Sub-Section 3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, were issued to occupiers of houses who refused admission to an inspector. These notices had the desired results and admission was subsequently granted.

382 inspections of corporation houses were carried out to ascertain the state of cleanliness and to obtain up-to-date information regarding the number of occupants. On 2 occasions it was found necessary to serve written notices, and on 35 occasions to give verbal warnings to tenants of corporation houses regarding the unsatisfactory state of their house or the surrounding area. These notices and warnings were in time complied with. 4 visits of inspection were paid to the Hostel Block, Townhill, where conditions were found to be satisfactory.

2015 housing applicants were interviewed during the year.

3 certificates in terms of the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1933, were issued during the year.

91 families living overcrowded (including 2 in unfit houses) were rehoused into Corporation owned permanent houses. 3 families living overcrowded were rehoused into Corporation owned old property. 2 families living overcrowded and 1 family living in an unfit house were rehoused into Corporation temporary houses. 1 family living in a defective house was rehoused into a Corporation permanent house to facilitate the reconditioning of the house thus vacated.

135 families living in lodgings were rehoused into Corporation temporary houses. 50 families living in lodgings were rehoused into reconditioned huts at Waxwing Camp. 21 families living in lodgings were rehoused into Corporation owned old property. 13 families living in lodgings were rehoused into Corporation permanent houses.

18 overcrowded families included in the above list had a T.B. member, while 2 families with a T.B. member, but not living overcrowded, were rehoused in Corporation permanent houses, making a total of 20 such families rehoused during the year.

87 houses were decrowded by other means, such as Death, Marriage, Removal, etc.

That there is still a clamant need for new houses in the Burgh is shown by the fact that at the end of the year there were some 3231 applicants for housing accommodation, the categories of these applicants being :—

Tenants living overcrowded	606
Tenants living in unfit houses	421
Families living as sub-tenants	1965
Applicants working in Burgh with families living as sub-tenants outwith Burgh	239

Approximately 75 per cent. of the sub-tenants have families comprising either one or two children.

HOUSING (REPORTS ON OVERCROWDING) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937.

Report for the year ending 31st December 1947.

A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by Local Authority and number of persons concerned from date of survey to end of 1947.	Houses.	Persons.
	1243	7101
B. (a) No. of houses of each size (<i>i.e.</i> , one apartment, two apartments, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses and (2) Local Authority houses.	Private. Apts	L.A.
	1 267	—
	2 562	66
	3 134	128
	4 64	22
	1027	216
(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been re-housed in privately-owned houses.	151	1
C. No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded.	21	1
D. Are steps taken to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions are provided for first as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory housing conditions?	Yes.	

If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated Local Authority houses.

- 1 Nos. in family and size of house.
- 2 Sex separation.
- 3 T.B. and other illness.
- 4 Structural conditions of house.
5. Homeless ex-Servicemen with families given priority for pre-fabricated houses and vacated L.A. houses.

E. Any observations with regard to the general position of overcrowding in the district.

At the end of the year, there were 606 houses known to be overcrowded by the occupier and his family with an additional 159 houses which were overcrowded by the presence of a sub-tenant.

The following tables show the known cases of overcrowding existing at 31st December 1947:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Totals.
1	28	86	19	3	—	136
2	12	52	8	—	1	73
3	25	129	56	8	1	219
4	25	38	5	—	—	68
5	10	22	—	1	—	33
6	9	25	19	12	4	69
7	—	2	2	4	—	8
	109	354	109	28	6	606

Included in the above figures are 123 Corporation houses.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Totals.
Dunfermline	87	258	19	9	1	374
Townhill	20	53	1	—	—	74
Kingsseat	2	31	2	—	—	35
Corporation	—	12	87	19	5	123
	109	354	109	28	6	606

The following table gives the number of completed houses since the coming into force of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, erected by the Town Council and by private enterprise, and by conversion, showing the number of rooms exclusive of scullery and bathroom:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1919-36	—	200	964	679	252	2095
1937	—	—	155	86	10	251
1938	—	—	79	63	47	189
1939	6	1	57	76	29	169
1940	—	—	76	122	25	223
1941	—	1	208	129	16	354
1942	—	—	235	456	4	695
1943	—	—	—	3	—	3
1944	—	—	1	—	—	1
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	50	17	4	71
1947	—	1	138	65	3	207
	6	203	1963	1696	390	4258

The Town Council are the owners of 2281 of the houses shown on the foregoing table, and of these 184 are 3-apartment temporary houses.

At the end of the year there were 48 houses and 50 reconditioned huts at Waxwing Camp being used for emergency housing purposes.

HOUSES CLOSED SINCE YEAR 1926.

During the year under review three houses were closed by arrangement with the owner, and the position as at 31st December 1947 is recorded in this table.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1926-36	151	345	61	22	1	580
1937	28	24	6	3	6	67
1938	18	30	8	6	3	65
1939	16	34	3	—	1	54
1940	2	9	1	—	—	12
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	1	—	—	—	1
1945	—	1	—	—	—	1
1946	2	3	—	2	—	8
1947	1	2	—	—	—	3
	219	450	79	33	11	792

The undernoted table shows the size and situation of the known unfit houses as at 31st December 1947.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Totals.
Dunfermline	101	161	44	1	307
Townhill	30	47	3	—	80
Kingseat	—	25	—	—	25
Masterton	—	3	3	1	7
Pattiesmuir	—	2	—	—	2
	131	238	50	2	421

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK.

Number of dairies on register	13
Number of retail purveyors of milk	27
Number of producers who do not sell milk by retail	1
Approximate average number of cows in registered premises	400
Number of dairies exempted from registration	Nil.
Approximate average number of cows in premises exempted from registration	Nil.
Number of inspections	47

During the year, certain improvements were effected at some of the dairies, including the removal of a steam boiler from the dairy scullery of a T.T. dairy and its re-siting in a properly constructed boiler house. The dairy scullery of a standard dairy was improved by the rendering of the lower part of the walls with cement and the re-grading of the floor to an outlet in wall connecting with trapped

drain inlet situated outside. A fairly large improvement was effected on the dairy scullery of another standard dairy, where the walls were cement rendered, floor repaired, and sterilising equipment increased.

Regular inspection was continued of both byres and ancillary premises, and on occasion it was necessary to draw attention to the following conditions :—

- (1) Dirty condition of the cows and byres.
- (2) Cleansing and lime-washing of byres and milk store.
- (3) Methods of cleansing and storing utensils.
- (4) The use of uncovered milk pails.
- (5) Unsatisfactory condition of dungsteads.
- (6) The practice of milkers not wearing overalls.
- (7) The milkers omitting to use a strip cup.
- (8) Defective plaster work in milk store.

Complaints were again received alleging that milk was not keeping, and, on investigation, it was found that bottles and other milk utensils were in need of cleaning and sterilisation.

13 visits were made to the local Co-operative Creamery, during which systematic inspection was made of the H.T.S.T. Pasteurising Plant.

The Analyst, in accordance with his usual custom, reported on the sediment content of the milk samples sent for analysis, and 0.22 parts per 100,000 was the average for the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1934.

The provisions of the above Order were enforced during the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND), 1936-1944.

CERTIFIED MILK :

During the year 8 samples were taken to ascertain the quality of the milk, and of these two were reported to be non-genuine. Subsequent sampling (see No. 8) showed that the necessary improvement had been effected.

A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the tabular statement appended to this report.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK :

A new licence was granted to the owner of a Standard Herd which had now attained the grade of Tuberculin Tested.

54 samples of milk were taken, of which 2 were found disconform to requirements of the Order. The results of further sampling showed that remedial measures were effected. See Nos 47 and 48. A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the tabular statement appended to this report.

STANDARD MILK :

During the year 19 samples were taken, all of which conformed to the requirements of the Order. A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the tabular statement appended to this report.

PASTEURISED MILK :

48 samples of pasteurised milk, including 15 samples taken from milk supplied to school children, were submitted for analysis, and results showed that one sample was disconform to the requirements of the Order. Subsequent sampling revealed that the necessary remedial measures were effected. See Nos 43-48.

A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the tabular statement appended to this report.

D.H.S. CIRCULAR 17/1947.

13 samples of non-designated milk were taken and submitted to the Bacteriologist, in accordance with the requirements of the above Circular, and all were reported to be genuine.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS 1931.

No contraventions of these Regulations were discovered during the year.

UNSOUND FOOD.

A list of condemned foodstuffs dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, is shown in the tabular statement. The total weight of food destroyed as unfit for human consumption during the year was 9 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The Slaughter-house continues to be efficiently supervised and operated by the Superintendent, Mr L. Russell, to whom I am indebted for the following information, which shows the number and type of animals slaughtered and condemned during the year.

Class of Animals.	Slaughtered.	Wholly Con-demned.	Partly Con-demned.	Condemnations.		
				Meat. Lbs.	Offals. Lbs.	Livers. No.
Cattle	3,655	72	17	37,903	44,581	1,478
Sheep	14,993	20	7	1,134	2,114	858
						Plucks
						38
Pigs	507	5	7	687	199	19
Calves	1,289	10	—	576	266	10

Meat inspection continued to be carried out in the usual manner, whereby the Superintendent acts as Detention Officer and a local Veterinary Surgeon as Meat Inspector.

Regular inspection of all the slaughter-house premises was carried out, and it was necessary on occasion to draw attention to the dirty condition of the hide store, the unsatisfactory storage arrangements for fat, and the unsuitable condition of the premises generally, as a result of which consideration is being given to the effecting of much needed improvements.

Dr Keddie, Inspector, Department of Health for Scotland, visited the slaughter-house on two occasions.

There are no private slaughter-houses in the burgh.

PIGGERIES.

There were three piggeries in operation in the burgh during 1947. 7 visits of inspection were made, when these premises were found to be in a more or less satisfactory condition, although some of the structures were rather sub-standard. During the year one of these piggeries was closed, leaving approximately 130 pigs housed at the remaining two premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

11 informal samples of mince and 7 informal samples of sausages were taken under these Regulations, all of which were found to comply. The amounts of sulphur dioxide were found as follows:—

Sulphur Dioxide parts per million.	Mince.	Sausages.
Absent	8	2
Up to 99 Parts	2	4
100 to 199 Parts	—	1
200 to 299 Parts	—	—
300 to 399 Parts	1	—
400 to 450 Parts	—	—
	11	7

PREMISES IN WHICH FOODSTUFFS ARE PREPARED AND EXPOSED FOR SALE.

25 inspections were made of premises in which food is prepared for sale, and 5 written and 3 verbal intimations were issued in respect of unsatisfactory conditions existing therein.

9 inspections were made of places of public refreshment, and certain minor matters were brought to the attention of the management. In two premises structural alterations and improvements were effected.

24 inspections of premises used for the manufacture and retail of ice cream were made, and as a result of various unsatisfactory conditions existing thereat, 2 written and 11 verbal intimations were issued. Structural alterations and improvements were effected at 8 premises used for the manufacture of ice cream, and these included provision of preparation rooms, storage rooms, wash rooms, and sanitary accommodation. Modern equipment and appliances were installed at six premises.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDERS.

Attention was given to the provisions of these Orders, but no contraventions were observed.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

There were no contraventions of the above Act discovered during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

72 formal samples of sweet milk, of which 3 were found to be non-genuine, were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, in accordance with the requirements of the above Act.

The non-genuine samples were found to contain the undernoted amounts of Milk Fat and Non-Fatty Solids respectively :—

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Freezing Point.
38	2.16	8.90	—
59	2.09	4.75	—334°C.
60	2.87	7.36	—472°C.

Two vendors of the non-genuine samples were cited to appear before the Health Committee and were given a warning, while the

third vendor was fined £1 after proceedings at the Sheriff Court. Subsequent sampling showed that the milk now conformed to the standard.

Following upon the report that a formal sample was non-genuine, one vendor requested that "Appeal to Cow" samples be taken. 15 of these samples were taken at his premises, and the results showed that one was non-genuine.

10 informal samples of sweet milk were taken, and of these 4 were found to be non-genuine. Subsequent formal samples were taken, and results showed that these were genuine.

3 samples of milk were taken for Biological examination, and of these all showed a negative re-action.

The average monthly results of milk samples were as follows:—

	Milk Fat. Percentage.	Non-Fatty Solids. Percentage.	Sediment per 100,000 Parts Milk.
January	3.63	8.75	0.23
February	3.59	8.85	0.23
March	3.67	8.71	0.19
April	3.79	8.68	0.21
May	3.66	8.63	0.20
June	3.84	8.83	0.21
July	3.61	8.63	0.20
August	3.41	8.43	0.20
September	3.68	8.25	0.21
October	4.27	8.91	0.23
November	3.77	8.77	—
December	3.45	8.75	0.22
Average for year ..	3.697	8.682	0.211
Standard required,	3.00	8.50	1.50

The foregoing results indicated that the quality and purity of the milk sold in the burgh were being maintained at a high standard.

10 complaints were received alleging that milk was souring. 7 samples were taken, of which 4 showed that the milk was of poor keeping quality. After investigations and intimation to the Health Authority of the area in which the premises of the producers concerned were situated, further samples were taken and it was found that an improvement had been effected.

2 complaints were received alleging that bottles used for the delivery of milk were in a dirty condition, and on investigation the retailers concerned were intimated.

35 informal samples of the undernoted articles were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination, the results of which are shown in the following summary:—

ICE CREAM.

8 samples of Ice Cream were taken.

Sample No.	Fat. %	Sugar and Carbohydrates. %	Proteins. %	Energy Value Calories per 100 grams.	Bacteria per gram at 37°C.
72 .. .. .	.64	15.25	2.14	89	3,400
132	1.08	13.72	3.42	99	43,600
132 .. .. .	.51	10.77	2.75	76	58,000
185 .. .. .	.90	16.62	3.18	107	89,600
186	2.34	11.35	3.32	101	74,700
187	1.95	11.84	3.08	97	104,100
193	2.13	10.09	3.23	92	18,600
196 .. .. .	.86	14.7	3.46	102	560,000

One of the samples, No. 132, re-acted, showing B. Coli present in 1/100th gram, and therefore cannot be considered satisfactory as far as cleanliness is concerned.

It has to be recorded that Regulations governing the manufacture, storage, and sale of Ice Cream were not in operation during the year under review but are in force now.

FOODSTUFFS.

16 samples of foodstuffs were taken.

Sample No.	Article.	Results of Analysis
17	Egg Powder	Genuine.
47	Lard	Genuine.
56	Margarine	Genuine.
66 .. .	Peanut Butter	Genuine.
71	Butter	Genuine.
86	Cheese	Genuine.
90	Fish Paste	Genuine.
102	Coffee	Genuine.
116	Coffee Essence	Genuine.
161	White Pepper	Genuine.
162	Plum Jam	Genuine.
181	Icing Sugar	Contains 5% Tartaric Acid. Unsuitable for Baking.
217	Flour	Genuine.
235	Coffee Extract	Fermented—Unfit for human consumption.
249	Cheese	Contains 5.31% Lactic Acid — Decomposed—Unfit for human consumption.
274	Oatmeal	Genuine.

DRUGS.

11 samples of drugs were taken.

Sample No	Article.	Results of Analysis.
57 . . .	Gregory Powder	Genuine.
70 . . .	Almond Oil	Genuine.
85 . . .	Camphorated Oil	Genuine.
91 . . .	Zinc Ointment	Genuine.
101 . . .	Castor Oil	Genuine.
115 . . .	Seidlitz Powder	Genuine.
163 . . .	Comp. Tincture of Bensoin	Genuine.
216 . . .	Tartaric Acid	Genuine.
272 . . .	Sweet Spirits of Nitre	Genuine.
273 . . .	Bicarbonate of Soda	Genuine.
275 . . .	Cod Liver Oil	Genuine.

SHOPS ACTS.

23 inspections were made of shop premises in regard to the provision of adequate sanitary accommodation, the installation of water supply, the maintenance of the standard of cleanliness, hours of closing, and the keeping of records in compliance with the Acts. As a result of certain unsatisfactory conditions prevailing at these premises, 12 intimations were issued.

11 visits were also made regarding the enforcement of the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, and it was found that in each case the terms of the Act were not being complied with. After warnings were issued, the necessary action was taken by the employers concerned to ensure that no further infringement of the Act occurred.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

20 inspections were made of the above premises during the year, and as a result of unsatisfactory conditions existing therein, eleven intimations were issued. Subsequent inspection revealed that the necessary improvement had been effected.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

The undernoted action was taken under the following Sections of the above Act :—

SECTION 115 :

39 notices were issued to tenants to keep clean in weekly rotation the common W.C.'s, Stairs, and Passages used by them.

SECTION 117 :

260 Common Passages, 62 Common Stairs, 203 Wash-Houses, and 116 Water Closets were inspected during the year, and as a result 75 notices were issued to the owners requesting them to lime-wash or paint such structures within the terms of the above Act.

SECTION 164 :

75 notices were sent to owners or factors intimating the existence of defective rainwater fittings at their properties.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year investigations, reports, disinfection, and fumigation were carried out in connection with the following infectious diseases notifications, viz. :—

Diphtheria	16	Poliomyelitis	2
Observation Diphtheria	2	Scabies	5
Dysentery	1	Scarlet Fever	56
Observation Poliomyelitis	8	Tuberculosis	45

The details of the work performed by the Sanitary Department in the prevention of spread of infectious diseases is shown in the Tabular Statement appended to this report.

STAFF.

As requested by the Department of Health Circular No. 10/1948 the undernoted particulars are given of the staff employed in the Sanitary Department, viz. :—

Chief Sanitary Inspector.
 Depute Sanitary Inspector.
 Two qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.
 Senior Apprentice (Present holder now qualified following service in H.M. Forces).
 Junior Apprentice.
 Senior Typist/Clerkess.
 Junior Typist/Clerkess.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

NUISANCES AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of complaints received (of which 22 were unjustified)	563
No. of written intimations issued	635
No. of verbal intimations issued	226
No. of second notices issued	94
No. of inspections, Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892,	6
No. of notices issued under Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	39

No. of inspections under Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	641
No. of notices issued under Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	75
No. of notices under Section 119, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892,	1
No. of notices under Section 381, Sub Section 86, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	39
Houses let in lodgings inspections	56
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	29
Common lodging-house inspections	28
No. of written intimations issued	1
No. of verbal intimations issued	14
Hostel inspections	3
Bakery inspections	26
No. of verbal intimations	10
Factories Act, 1937, inspections	12
No. of written intimations issued	10
No. of second intimations issued	1
Places of public refreshment inspections	9
Places of public entertainment inspections	27
No. of written intimations issued	8
No. of verbal intimations issued	7
Premises used for the preparation of food, inspections	25
No. of written intimations issued	5
No. of verbal intimations issued	3
Premises used for the manufacture and for retail of ice cream inspections	24
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	11
Shops Acts inspections	23
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	10
Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, inspections	11
No. of verbal intimations issued	9
Schools inspections	25
No. of written intimations issued	14
No. of verbal intimations issued	10
Tents, vans, and sheds inspections	3
No. of verbal intimations issued	1
Cattle market inspections	1
Rivers pollution inspections	18
No. of written intimations issued	1
No. of verbal intimations issued	7
Creamery inspections	12
Dairy inspections	39
Piggery inspections	7
Slaughter-house inspections	10
Smoke observations	5
No. of verbal intimations issued	4
Colour testing drainage	80
Smoke testing drainage	204
Essential repairs, certificate issued	4

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND)
1936-44.

CERTIFIED MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :—

Sample No.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	1,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
2	600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
3	600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4	9,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5	12,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
6	over 1,000,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7	105,600	Present in 1/1000 ml.
8	960	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Average	141,445	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Standard required	30,000 per ml.	Absent in 1/10 ml.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :—

Sample No.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	4,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
2	6,900	Absent in 1/100 ml.
3	16,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4	3,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5	2,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
6	14,600	Absent in 1/100 ml.
7	11,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
8	2,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9	18,600	Absent in 1/100 ml.
10	600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
11	5,300	Absent in 1/100 ml.
12	4,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
13	2,300	Absent in 1/10 ml.
14	6,100	Absent in 1/10 ml.
15	1,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
16	2,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
17	900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
18	4,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
19	2,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
20	49,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
21	700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
22	600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
23	900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
24	1,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
25	1,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
26	10,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
27	26,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
28	22,300	Absent in 1/100 ml.
29	24,300	Absent in 1/100 ml.
30	19,500	Absent in 1/100 ml.
31	20,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
32	31,600	Absent in 1/100 ml.
33	Sour on Receipt by Analyst.	
34	98,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
35	104,500	Absent in 1/100 ml.
36	142,300	Absent in 1/100 ml.
37	185,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
38	176,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.

Sample No.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
39	3,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
40	7,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
41	88,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
42	8,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
43	150,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
44	2,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
45	644,000	Present in 1/1000 ml.
46	over 1,000,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
47	13,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
48	4,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
49	5,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
50	3,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
51	83,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
52	7,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
53	42,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
54	2,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Average	57,287	Absent in 1/100 ml.
Standard required	200,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

STANDARD MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :—

Sample No.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	18,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
2	12,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
3	2,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4	1,100	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5	22,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
6	800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7	500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
8	2,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
9	1,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10	29,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
11	182,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
12	42,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
13	179,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
14	700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
15	44,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
16	4,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
17	4,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
18	6,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
19	7,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Average	29,774	Absent in 1/100 ml.
Standard required	200,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

PASTEURISED MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :—

Sample No.	Coliform Bacillus.	Methylene Blue Test.	Phosphatase Test Lovibonds Blue Units.
1	Absent in 1 ml.	Not Reduced.	1.7
2	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.8
3	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.7
4	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
5	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.8
6	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
7	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
8	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.7
9	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6

Sample No.	Coliform Bacillus	Methylene Blue Test.	Phosphatase Test Lovibonds Blue Units.
10	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.8
11	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
12	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
13	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.8
14	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
15	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.7
16	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.9
17	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.8
18	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.9
19	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
20	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.8
21	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
22	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.8
23	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
24	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
25	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.7
26	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.8
27	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
28	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.0
29	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.0
30	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	1.6
31	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	1.5
32	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.7
33	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
34	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.9
35	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.9
36	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.1
37	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
38	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
39	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.7
40	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
41	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.3
42	Present in 1/1000 ml.	Reduced.	2.3
43	Absent in 1/10 ml.	Not Reduced.	2.3
44	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.3
45	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.3
46	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.3
47	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.3
48	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	2.3
Average ..	Absent in 1/10	Not Reduced.	1.8
Standard required ..	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	2.3

UN SOUND FOOD.

The undernoted list of foodstuffs were dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 :—

TINNED FOODSTUFFS :

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Anchovies	—	—	—	—	2
Apples	—	—	—	6	—
Apricots	—	—	—	5	7
Bacon	—	—	—	1	—
Beans	—	2	1	4	8
Beef Loaf (Minced)	—	—	—	5	8
Beetroot	4	13	2	16	2
Brisket	—	—	—	6	—
Butter (Peanut)	—	—	—	1	—
Carrots	—	5	1	9	6½
Celery	—	—	—	1	4
Carry forward					

Brought forward	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Oz.
	5	1	2	0	5½
Cooked Meat	—	—	—	7	—
Corned Beef	—	7	2	21	8
Corned Mutton	—	—	—	14	4
Crab (Stewed)	—	—	—	1	4
Dinner Meat	—	—	—	1	—
Fish (Hake)	—	—	—	3	5½
Fish (Herring)	—	—	—	6	12
Fish (Mackerel)	—	—	—	—	15
Fish (Paste)	—	—	—	3	2½
Fish (Rock)	—	—	—	1	12
Fish (Snoek)	—	—	—	—	14
Fruit Cocktail	—	—	1	10	2
Grapefruit	—	—	2	9	4
Ham	—	—	—	1	12
Ham (Chopped)	—	—	—	—	12
Ham Loaf	—	—	—	3	—
Irish Stew	—	—	—	5	—
Jam	—	1	—	20	4
Luncheon Meat	—	1	—	6	14
Macaroni	—	—	—	1	—
Macaroni and Cheese	—	—	—	1	—
Meat Paste	—	—	—	4	4½
Meat and Vegetable	—	—	1	17	12
Milk (Condensed)	—	—	1	1	10
Milk (Dried)	—	—	—	1	—
Milk (Evaporated)	—	5	—	4	13½
Milk (Powdered)	—	—	—	—	8
Milk (Skimmed)	—	—	—	6	6
Ox Tongue	—	—	1	9	12
Peaches	—	1	—	15	13
Pears	—	—	1	19	2
Peas	—	15	2	6	9½
Pilchards	—	—	2	24	10½
Plums	—	—	1	5	2
Pork and Beef	—	—	—	—	12
Pork Tongue	—	—	—	2	8
Prem	—	—	—	—	12
Pudding (Fruit)	—	—	—	15	13
Pudding (Treacle)	—	—	—	—	10½
Rhubarb	—	—	—	15	12
Salmon	—	—	1	5	1¾
Sardines	—	—	—	5	¾
Sausages	—	1	1	24	12
Soup	—	2	—	—	1
Spaghetti	—	—	—	22	8
Spinach	—	—	1	8	15
Steak and Kidney Pudding	—	—	—	18	—
Stewed Steak	—	—	3	3	10
Tomatoes	—	1	—	13	3
Tomato Juice	—	—	—	20	12
Veal and Ham Paste	—	—	—	—	10½
Veal Loaf	—	—	—	5	13½
Total	7	4	—	11	4½

OTHER FOODSTUFFS :

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Bacon	—	—	1	1	14
Barley	—	—	1	2	—
Beef	—	7	—	19	—
Biscuits	—	—	1	7	—
Black Puddings	—	—	—	3	—
Bread	—	14	1	23	12
Carry forward	1	2	2	0	10

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought forward	1	2	2	0	10
Bread Malt	—	—	1	22	2
Butter	—	1	1	2	6½
Cheese	—	—	—	26	—
Chocolate	—	—	1	14	10
Cocoa	—	—	—	9	4
Coffee and Chicory	—	—	—	6	—
Confections	—	—	2	10	12
Dates	—	—	—	—	9
Eggs (Dried)	—	—	—	—	5
Figs	—	—	—	20	—
Fish	—	1	1	16	—
Fish Cakes	—	—	—	1	—
Flour	—	—	—	3	—
Gammon	—	—	—	27	3
Ginger (Root)	—	—	—	1	8
Greengages	—	—	—	3	4
Jellied Veal	—	—	—	4	12
Lard	—	—	—	1	8
Lemon Curd	—	—	—	2	—
Margarine	—	—	—	2	14
Marmalade	—	1	1	2	9
Mutton (Fresh)	—	—	1	17	8
Mutton (Frozen)	—	6	3	22	—
Oatmeal	—	—	—	8	—
Oats	—	—	—	2	—
Oranges	—	—	—	2	9
Orange Juice	—	—	—	1	4
Ox Tongue	—	—	—	4	—
Pears	—	1	2	—	—
Peasmeal	—	—	—	7	—
Pickles	—	—	—	3	11
Plums	—	—	1	24	—
Pork	—	—	—	6	12
Potted Meat	—	—	—	2	5
Prunes	—	—	1	8	—
Rusks	—	—	—	1	—
Sauce	—	—	—	—	5
Sausage Meat	—	—	—	4	—
Sausages	—	—	—	5	—
Semolina	—	—	—	19	—
Suet (Beef)	—	—	—	1	—
Sugar	—	—	—	25	—
Swiss Rolls	—	—	1	12	8
Syrup	—	—	—	10	—
Table Jellies	—	—	—	—	11½
Tea	—	—	—	3	8
Tomatoes	—	2	—	25	—
Treacle	—	—	—	3	—
Vegetables	—	—	1	18	10
Wheat Flakes	—	—	—	—	8
Total	2	2	1	24	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of visits to places where infectious disease occurred	128
Apartments disinfected	175
Articles disinfected (estimate)	9,680
Articles destroyed after death of phth'sical patients	76
Notices issued under Section 50, 53 and 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	81
Supplies of disinfectants issued	390
Library Notices issued	32
Notices issued to H.M. Dockyard, etc.	28
Visits to suspected contacts	5
Sets of bedding replaced	7